FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ENTERPRISES CRITICIZED OVER FOOD DELIVERIES

LD141340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] The Council of the Prague National Committee held a meeting today to discuss with invited management employees of Prague Foodstuffs, Prague Bakeries and Mills, and milk industry enterprises some shortcomings in supplying the population with some foodstuffs on Friday, 9 January, on Monday, 12 January, as well as yesterday.

The council criticized unsatisfactory measures by those enterprieses, particularly in estimating demand, in creating higher reserves of some foods, and in ensuring the smooth deliveries of goods to stores. It voiced dissatisfaction with the situation that has thus arisen. It was briefed on the current and long-term measures adopted for a fundamental improvement of the situation and for eliminating the causes of the shortcomings.

The representatives of the invited organizations assured the Council of the Prague National Committee that they have adopted the necessary measures for the situation in supplies of bread, milk, bakery produce and some other basic foodstuffs to be substantially normalized within the next 24 hours.

LENART RECEIVES LCY'S GACIC IN BRATISLAVA

LD141801 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He briefed him on the main tasks of the party in Slovakia and the goals set for Slovak communists and workers by the 17th party congress. He also briefed him in detail on the present intensification of the economy in Slovakia and about its share in the development of the Czechoslovak economy.

Radisa Gacic pointed out the complicated tasks faced by the LCY and by the whole of society. When he spoke about cooperation with Czechoslovakia he pointed out the possibilities and needs to intensify it and improve quality, namely by increasing production cooperation and extending contacts in science and research.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS MEETING

LD142229 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 14 (CTK) -- The Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century is a reliable solution to the question of whether mankind destroys nuclear weapons or will be destroyed by them, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

Addressing a traditional new year meeting with members of the Prague diplomatic corps the minister said that in the program the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to give up the status of a nuclear power and thus to contribute to the democratization of international relations.

To make these perspectives a reality will not be easy but "we are convinced that it is possible to overcome the present situation in Soviet-American talks and make them really dynamic," he said.

The year 1987 could offer further possibilities for reaching agreements on a number of important measures in the field of disarmament, including substantial limitation of nuclear arsenals.

Now it is necessary to preserve all the positive that was achieved in Reykjavik and not to allow a comeback to the pre-summit situation, the minister further said.

"We proceed from the conviction that the forthcoming seventh round of Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks should bring a breakthrough in the negotiations", Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek further told the meeting with diplomats in Prague.

"This would at the same time make it possible to remove all nuclear weapons, including short-range missiles, from the European continent", he added.

He further said that in 1987, Czechoslovakia will be an active participant in the continuing peace offensive of the socialist countries.

Czechoslovakia will pay paramount attention to the systematic development of relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time it will further develop innovative forms of cooperation mainly in the economic sphere and cooperate more closely in the field of foreign policy. Czechoslovakia will also actively contribute to a dynamic expansion of extensive and allround cooperation with the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The principles of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation will continue to be characteristic of Czechoslovakia's relations with the Asian, Arab, African and Latin American countries.

Czechoslovakia's policy towards the advanced capitalist countries will further proceed from the well-tested principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in conditions of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, and an open and creative dialogue, the foreign minister said.

Dean of the diplomatic corps, Hungarian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Belo Kovacs spoke of the danger of the nuclear era and said that security is mainly a political task. A comprehensive, universal approach to the establishment of a system of international security shows the road towards ensuring security, he said.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE QUALITY

AU081418 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 86 p 1

[CTK report: "CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government Adopt a Set of Action Measures; Improving Quality -- an Important Task for Realizing the 17th CPCZ Congress Resolution"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- One of the important tasks formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress is to improve the quality of Czechoslovak production. [paragraph continues]

The Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session decided on certain measures in this respect, on the basis of a report presented by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary.

A few days ago the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted a set of action measures. In keeping with this document, certain new economic instruments and sanctions have been introduced. They are intended to increase pressure to eliminate losses resulting from poor-quality production caused by violations of technical and technological discipline, by inconsistently applied initial, interim, and final inspections, and other factors. Apart from other things, supplemental levies on so-called external losses resulting from poor-quality production are being introduced and tasks to reduce losses resulting from inadequate quality gradually and in a plan-based way are being introduced. The personal responsibility of executive staff for improving product quality is being substantially increased. Work is underway on drawing up a comprehensive system of quality control, amendments to the law on the state testing system, and certain other measures.

Apart from these measures, which will operate throughout the national economy, it was decided to introduce quality checks by People's Control Committee [vybory] of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SRS. They will effect selected organizations which have been producing and delivering products of inferior quality for a long period, and which play a significant role both in our exports and on our domestic market.

The texts which we publish on page 2 describe the specifically adopted measures for the spheres mentioned above. In the spirit of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session, the agencies and organizations of the National Front will also have to devote all their attention to supporting them politically.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS SURVEY -- An empirical survey carried out in the CSSR reveals that about 50 percent of the country's citizens in the 15 to 29 year age group regard themselves to be the proponents of Marxist-Leninism and that about 9 percent are believers. Of the CSSR-wide 9 percent, about 6 percent are in the Czech lands and some 15 percent [as published] in Slovakia. One can say that the youth has a "more profound affinity" for the scientific weltanschauung than the older generation. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Dec 86 p 4 AU]

FLU IN SLOVAKIA -- The number of persons suffering from influenza in Slovakia exceeded 100,000 last week. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS -- The branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank will be accepting applications for the allocation of foreign currencies for private trips to nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia from 3 to 30 January 1987. Private travelers to nonsocialist states can apply for $20-26 per person per day, the maximum being $550 for their entire stay. Travelers to Yugoslavia can apply for the equivalent in foreign currency of Kcs 150-250 per person per day, the maximum being Kcs 5,000 for the entire stay. Children under 12 years of age get one-half. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

POWER STATION FIRE UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD141327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Cottbus, 14 Jan (ADN) -- There was an explosion followed by a fire on Wednesday morning in the engine room of Block 13 at the Boxberg power station. According to investigations so far, 10 workers suffered injuries. They received all requisite medical care at the kreis hospital at Weisswasser. Firefighting forces are on the job to bring the fire under control and to extinguish it. This has meant that 1,000 megawatts of power station output have been taken out of the republic's electricity supply. The cause of the incident is currently under investigation.

MINISTERS SPEAK ON 'LISTENERS FORUM'

S & T Minister

DW141344 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 9 January carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Dr Herbert Weiz, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of science and technology, answers listeners' questions about his ministry's activities.

Minister Weiz says that "in order to ensure the planned 50-percent increase of labor productivity in the 5-year plan period, working time worth M500 million every year must be saved by scientific-technological means." The GDR spends M13 billion on science and technology, "a very large sum for the republic, which represents more than 4.5 percent of our national income and thus is less than the percentage spent by leading industrialized countries."

Answering a question about the GDR's scientific potential, he says that "the potential employed for research and education has been further strengthened in recent years. Last year, roughly 200,000 cadres, including about 125,000 university and technical school cadres, were employed in research and development. That is 2.2 percent of the people working in the economy and corresponds to the situation in other developed industrialized countries." The minister adds that in 1986 "for the first time in the GDR's history labor productivity in industry increased in some areas more rapidly than net production. That means that the growth of the national income was fully achieved by the higher effectiveness of human work."

Answering another listener's question, Weiz says the most important areas in which the GDR wants to lead internationally are in "key technologies, microelectronics, computer-aided design and manufacture, the preparation for and implementation of production, flexible automation, biotechnology, as well as new processing procedures and materials, nuclear energy and laser technology." He adds that it is very important that the country has created "a sound basis for the development and production of one- and four-megabit storage circuits."

Regarding the development of new technologies, the minister stresses that "cooperation and division of labor within CEMA" are of considerable importance "for strengthening all members' capabilities and for advancing in all fields more rapidly." In that connection he mentions that the GDR has concluded 100 agreements with the USSR that "are aimed at the joint development and production of key technologies and the most modern products, including basic technologies and elements of microelectronics, new generations of small computers, laser technology, and CAD/CAM solutions for automation."

Minister Singhuber

DW141330 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 8 January carries a 50-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash, answers listeners' questions about the metallurgical branch.

Most listeners are interested primarily in the production of new consumer goods and in environmental protection. Dr Singhuber states that his ministry has generally requested that about 5 percent of every industrial enterprise's industrial goods production should be consumer goods. He admits, however, that that percentage "has not yet been reached." "We will reach a share of about 4 percent with our 1987 plan. We have produced quite a number of attractive high-quality consumer goods, which are much in demand by the people, for example the Mansfeld Combine drilling machines for do-it-yourselfers or one-way tools." In addition, he says, we have started producing new "cutlery, camping furniture, house furniture, house lamps, steel furniture, camping trailers, and private car trailers." Singhuber says that because of the large demand for auto trailers, "production will be increased to at least 150 percent of the present output." That will allow the GDR "very soon" to achieve "market saturation."

Answering questions about what his ministry has done in the field of environmental protection, he says that "we are doing a lot in that area. And that applies to more than just the brown smoke we see over our houses, it also includes the potash salt that goes into the Werra River -- to mention just one example. In other words, it includes all waste products polluting the environment." Singhuber stresses that many measures are being taken "primarily in the field of science and technology," to prevent or counteract pollution and to develop pollutive waste products into valuable products by means of recycling. He says in that context, the GDR has been able to extract bromine substances from potash salt waste water for the pharmaceutical industry.

Asked whether computerized work stations are already typical for industries under his jurisdication, he states that "it would be too early to say they are typical, but they are being introduced in the metallurgical industry, and in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the GDR Council of Ministers, we have to create examples of the application of modern computer technology for management and control processes as well as for work processes."

SED'S KRENZ ADDRESSES FDJ KREIS OFFICIALS

AU141022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The FDJ Central Council Secretariat discussed with the first secretaries of the FDJ kreis leaderships at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth college the preparations for the FDJ kreis delegates conferences which will take place 17-31 January 1987.

At the conference Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, pointed out conclusions of the Third SED Central Committee session on the activities of the youth association among all strata of youth and in all spheres of society. The most important concern still remains the further deepening of the knowledge of the decisons of the 11th party congress as an instruction for action in a stimulating and party-minded atmosphere among all youths, he said.

We are strengthening socialism through deeds and are helping to make 1987 another year of peace, Eberhard Aurich said. Interest in and commitment to science and technology as well as the application and assimilation of key technologies must be comprehensively promoted among all members, particularly in the 45,543 youth brigades and more than 4,900 FDJ young researchers collectives.

Economic initiatives of the youth association in 1987, such as saving 135 million hours work, earning M2.8 billion in the FDJ "material savings" drive and M99 million in the "saving fodder" drive, as well as the development of 6,250 industrial robots should result primarily from the application of scientific-technical findings. The FDJ is helping with ambitious projects in the "Berlin FDJ Initiatives" as well as with reconstructing and building 22,000 apartments to purposefully realize the apartment building program.

The report was followed by a comprehensive exchange of experiences on the implementation of the "FDJ Assignment 11th SED Congress" in the FDJ basic branches and groups as well as in the youth clubs.

At the conclusion of the conference, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about topical problems of domestic and foreign policy in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress. He conveyed to the 2.3 million FDJ members and to all youths the heartfelt gratitude and recognition from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for their outstanding performance during the year of the party congress. Egon Krenz pointed out that the results achieved provide an excellent basis for further enhancing the youth's contribution to continuing the successful course of the unity of economic and social policy. It is with good reason that the present FDJ elections are aimed at purposefully accomplishing the task of the FDJ, incorporated in the SED program, of educating class-conscious strugglers for social progress and at ensuring that all youths fashion their work, study, leisure time, and their entire lives in a meaningful manner and that they prove themselves as active builders and steadfast defenders of socialism.

With the decisions of the 11th party congress, youth also possess a clear orientation to further successfully follow the call of the 11th party congress to the youth in both words and deeds, and to hold its own in the struggle of our time for the strengthening of socialism and the preservation of peace as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD122200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- Today a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], led by Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias, arrived in Berlin on an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation includes Victor Cueto and Simon Sanchez Montero, members of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat General of the PCE, and Pascual Sicilia, chief editor of the party organ MUNDO OBRERO.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Delegation Tours Dresden Bezirk

LD131609 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Dresden, 13 Jan 87 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias, stayed in the Dresden Bezirk on the second day of its GDR visit. The deputation, including Victor Cueto and Simon Sanchez Montero, members of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat General of the Communist Party of Spain, as well as Pascual Sicilia, editor in chief of the party organ MUNDO OBRERO, is accompanied by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department.

During a conversation, Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk Executive of the SED, briefed the guests on the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the country's third largest industrial bezirk. The region's workers delivered their contribution to strengthening socialism and thus to preserving peace on a daily basis by means of their great readiness for efforts in industry and agriculture, science and culture, and at their workplaces. [passage omitted]

Gerardo Iglesias underlined the delegation's great interest in this visit, to which the Communist Party of Spain attaches great hopes for the continuation of good relations between the two parties. He pointed out problems of joint concern which have to be solved, and mentioned, primarily, the preservation of peace. The sojourn in Dresden also would allow for the study of how the scientific-technological revolution is being accomplished in the GDR successfully and to the benefit of the citizens.

In the afternoon, Gerardo Iglesias and his entourage were guests at the Niles Actuating Drives in Dresden. At the close of their day's visit to the bezirk, the guests will attend a performance of Verdi's opera "Otello" this evening at the Dresden Semper Opera House.

HONECKER LETTER TO SPANISH CIVIL WAR VETERANS

AU140909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In a letter to the Catalan Coordination Office honoring the International Brigades on their 50th anniversary in Barcelona, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, replied to an appeal from members of the International Brigades to the heads of states and governments throughout the world. The letter reads as follows:

Dear friends:

I have taken notice of your appeal to the heads of state and government of all peoples attentively and with full agreement.

The 50th anniversary of the International Brigades was an occasion in the GDR for paying tribute to the legacy of the antifascists all over the world, including 5,000 Germans, who fought side by side with the Spanish people for the defense of freedom. Their struggle is unforgotten in our country and their deeds constitute an obligation for the present.

Today we oppose the call "no pasaran" to those forces who are jeopardizing the existence of all mankind with their course of confrontation and arms drive, with the stockpiling of increasingly more nuclear weapons on earth and with the lunatic Star Wars plans.

The GDR to date has undertaken quite a few activities in the struggle for a safe peace. Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, it will do in the future all it can to prevent a nuclear holocaust. For this objective we are ready to collaborate with all forces of reason and realism.

The vicious circle of the arms race must be interrupted and the life of the coming and future generations must be safeguarded. We will do justice to those who fought against fascism under the Spanish sky and thus we are transforming their legacy into action.

E. Honecker.

The Appeal [subhead]

The text of the appeal of the Catalan Coordination Office for honoring the International Brigades on their 50th anniversary was as follows: We, the members of the International Brigades, former fighters of the Republic (of Spain) during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 and of World War II, gathered in Barcelona on 28 October 1985 and are addressing this solemn appeal to the heads of state and government of all peoples, not to slacken but to intensify their steps and efforts aimed at achieving general disarmament to secure a world of peace, freedom, and democracy for future generations.

LOOTED ART WORKS RETURNED TO NETHERLANDS

LD131422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Dresden, 13 Jan (ADN) -- In Dresden on Tuesday, Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer handed over 33 valuable drawings by old masters of the 15th and 16th centuries to Carl J. Schneider, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the GDR. The hand-over of these drawings to the Netherlands was a result of a decision by the GDR Government.

These drawings, including ones by Albrecht Duerer (1471-1528), Martin Schongauer (ca. 1450-1491), Hans Leonhard Schaeufelein (ca. 1480- ca. 1539) and Matthaeus Merian the Elder (1593-1650), were carried off during the time of the Fascist occupation of the Netherlands. Thanks to intensive efforts by the GDR authorities, 32 drawings were found in the Engravings Gallery of the State Art Collections in Dresden, and one miniature by Duerer was found in the Museum for Visual Arts at Leipzig. The drawings belong to the stock of the collections of the Boymans van Beuningen Museum at Rotterdam.

The hand-over of the works of art is an expression of the GDR's consistent behavior in fulfillment of basic international law on this point. The action was evaluated by both sides as a result of good cooperation in the past on the discovery and return of lost cultural works. Prior to the hand-over, the drawings were accessible to the public in a special exhibition of the engravings gallery at the Dresden Art Collection.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY RECOVERING FOLLOWING ATTACK

LD141742 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 14 (MTI) -- As reported, an assassination attempt was made Tuesday on the life of the ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Hungary, Enrique Parejo Gonzales, at his residence. The unknown assailant critically wounded the ambassador with four gun shots. The ambassador was immediately taken to hospital and several operations were carried out. His condition is no longer critical, and his recovery is satisfactory.

Virgilio Barco, president of the Republic of Colombia, and Julio Londono Parades, minister of foreign affairs, expressed their gratitude for the rapid steps and expert medical treatment. The Hungarian Foreign Ministry is in constant touch with the Colombian authorities.

Hungarian police are continuing extensive investigation, and the public are to be informed of the results.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMISSION POST ACTIVITY PLAN CITED

AU131009 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jan 87 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "Economic Investigations in the Foreground -- the Investigation Plans of the Central People's Control Commission for the Current Year"]

[Excerpts] The People's Control Commission [KNEB] will follow the implementation of economic and social policy tasks this year. From its working plan it transpires that in the spring the KNEB wishes to find out what factors influence domestic production and the introduction of new types of plants in cultivation, and the activity of the experts involved. [passage omitted]

This year the KNEB will also investigate the extent of preparation of purchasding highly valuable machines and installations, their technological standard, the conditions of the contracts, and the fulfillment of contracts. [passage omitted]

The investigations will cover the managing organs and main authorities of the sectors in question and about 15 to 20 industrial and trade enterprises.

The KNEB will also investigate the implementation of several government measures aimed at preserving the water quality of Lake Balaton. [passage omitted]

In the second half of the year the KNEB will also investigate issues that affect the whole of society. Among these, an outstanding role is played by the standard of housing construction and the investment in this sector. [passage omitted]

According to the plans, the KNEB will also investigate the private tradesmen's contribution to the supply of goods to the population and the practical implementation of regulations governing the activity of these tradesmen. [passage omitted]

POWER OUTAGES REPORTED DUE TO COLD WEATHER

LD141214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Summary] Contrary to recent forecasts, severe frost prevails in the entire country. The lowest temperature of minus 34 degrees was recorded this morning in eastern voivodships.

There were numerous breakdowns in heat and power generating plants, including the most serious in Lek near Krakow, where two power units have been switched off. Most apartments and houses in Krakow are cold. Temperatures in many apartments and houses in various cities including Gdansk, Bialystok and Lodz fell below 10 degrees.

Only 350,000 tons of coal have been sent from Silesia today instead of the planned 457,000 tons. There is a lack of freightcars and problems with defrosting those that arrive from other parts of Poland.

SIX MILITANTS HELD FOR QUESTIONING IN WROCLAW

AU091327 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 9 (AFP) -- Six militants of the Polish pacifist Freedom and Peace Movement were taken in for questioning by police in Wroclaw on Friday on the eve of a demonstration calling for the closure of a steel works because pollution, opposition sources said. The six were taken from their homes by Poland's political police, the SB.

They were said to be among the organisers of a protest march planned for Saturday to demand the closure of the Siechnice steelworks, some 2.5 kms (1.5 miles) away from the south-western city. The plant, which dates back to the last century, spews chromium into the city's drinking water at 55 times above the permitted level. Early Friday, a dozen people threw leaflets on to the street in different districts of Wroclaw, calling on people to join the march between the market square and the steelworks.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT MONTE CASSINO CEMETERY

LD142010 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpts] On the 3d day of his visit to Italy Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Monte Cassino. [passage omitted] [Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] General, can I have your thoughts following your visit to the cemetery?

[Jaruzelski] It is difficult to put this briefly. The sons of Poland marched in battle to the fighting Poland, they marched on all the fronts and on many battlefields. This is one such battlefield, a famous one. Here the red poppies drank the Polish blood which was spilled so generously. Personally, I feel deeply moved standing here, as a human being, as a Pole and as a soldier. When I read the inscriptions on the gravestones I sometimes have the impression that I was among the fallen soldiers at Lenino, the soldiers of the first Army in Siekierki on the Odra, at the Warsaw Powazki cemetery, at the partisan quarters.

Here one must stress forcefully, yet again, that every drop of blood shed for the fatherland has the same value, just as the heartache of every mother who lost a son is the same. The pain is even greater if such a son fell so far from his fatherland. Today, we pay homage to the fallen and we turn our sympathetic memory toward them, but I understand that, above all, this makes it incumbent to act, to work for Poland; it makes it our duty to work for national agreement, so that Poland is never again weak, never again alone, so that there is no war, ever.

With this goal in mind, we must strengthen the supreme goal of all the Poles, of their mother, the People's Republic of Poland. We must do everything to strengthen its international ranking, to strengthen its place in Europe and in the world. This was, in particular, the purpose of our visit to Italy. These are a few brief thoughts that I wanted to share here with you at this historic cemetery. [end recording]

CYZREK RECEIVES ITALIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD150005 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Rome, Jan 14 -- Trade union representatives of basic structures of the Italian federation of the public sector and services sent a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski in which they asked him for a meeting.

"We want to inform you in particular that Italian workers are nearly always deprived of the right to make decisions regarding labour agreements, and that it is not possible, with the exception of trade union organizations with the so-called larger representation, to conduct any trade union activity at workplace," the letter read.

Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with representatives of the federation here today.

DAILY VIEWS POPE'S 'SOLIDARITY' FOR PEACE

AU132001 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by ZYCIE WARSZAWY special Rome correspondent Zdzislaw Morawski: "A Pontificate for Peace"]

[Excerpts] "Peace is a value that knows no division into North and South or East and West; there is only one peace." These words, the key words of a peace message delivered by Pope John Paul II to the world at the end of 1985, were quoted in another message issued by the pope during this year's day of peace, which the church celebrated on 1 January for the 20th time. They were quoted because they form a pillar of the peace concept propagated by the pope to the world, a concept that conforms to the unchanging canons of Christian morality but is assuming growing importance in today's world for two reasons.

First, as this year's message stressed, "the present tension between East and West and between North and South is a serious threat to peace. Furthermore, the threat to peace, including the nuclear threat,' and all the new technologies placed at the service of armaments, are a growing danger to all people."

For the second time since the Second Vatican Council, the church has seen its place in the world in a different way and wishes to speak out wherever there are great social problems, fully aware of the importance of morality for the whole of society, not just for the individual. The pope is also trying to promote the above interpretation of the church's mission by means of his constant trips all over the world and by calling on the consciousness and conscience of all people, not just Catholics and believers. In this mission, the pope is always a pilgrim of peace. He applies all his moral prestige and speaking talent, capable of holding the attention of crowds of thousands, and all his intellectual effort in order to make the world realize that peace is indivisible and that it is a value which should unite all people "above ideological, national, economic, and political divisions" and which requires solidarity and cooperation between everyone for whom, as Pople Paul VI said in the Populorum Progression encyclical, "man is a real brother." [passage omitted]

Press commentators and experts on the Vatican point out that if the moral incentive for defending peace and condemning war is always connected with the pope's faith, then the arguments revealing the dangers of war and the economic and social effects of armaments are based on scientific principles that are fully understandable and convincing to everyone, even non-Christians and nonbelievers, whom John Paul II not only acknowledges, but even warmly invites to participate in dialogue and cooperation for the sake of peace.

Such a way of thinking and such a sense of solidarity for the sake of peace has been increasingly evident in John Paul's attitudes in recent years and months. Many observers believe it is the result of seeing the world in a universal, general social category and of the experience gained during the 8 years of his pontificate, and that it is one of the most important, positive features thereof.

CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1987 ADOPTED, RELEASED

AU130501 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (Supplement) in Polish 23 Dec 86 pp 1-4

["Excerpts from Resolution 175/86 Adopted by the Council of Ministers on 10 November 1986 in Connection With the 1987 Central Annual Plan" -- numbering throughout item is as published]

[Text] In line with Article 27, Paragraph 2, Section 1 and Article 33 of the 26 February 1982 law on socioeconomic planning (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, No 7, Section 51 of 1982, No 71, section 318 of 1983, and No 37, Section 174 of 1985; in line with the PPR Sejm Resolution of 29 September 1986 on the 1987 Central Annual Plan; and in line with the results of public consultations on the plan's assumptions, and consultations on the draft plan with the National Trade Union Accord and the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Council of Ministers adopts the following resolution:

Chapter 1. General Regulations

Paragraph 1. 1. The decisions of the resolution and its appendixes listed in Paragraph 91 constitute the 1987 Central Annual Plan, which will henceforth be referred to as "the plan."

2. Resolution 115 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 28 July 1986 with regard to government orders and operational programs, including appendixes, is an integral part of the plan and will henceforth be referred to as "Resolution 115/86."

Paragraph 2. 1. Taking into account the relevant regulations of Article 18, Paragraph 2, Section 3 of the 26 February 1982 law on socioeconomic planning (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 7, Section 51 of 1982, No 71, Section 318 of 1983, and No 37, Section 174 of 1985 as well as the 25 September 1981 law on state plants (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 24, Section 122 of 1981, No 45, Section 289 of 1982, No 36, Section 165 and No 39, Section 176 of 1983, and No 45, Section 242 and No 54, Section 275 of 1984, state plants and other socialized economic units should develop their 1987 plans on the basis of the data contained in the Central Annual Plan in order to preserve compatibility between their plans and economic activities, on the one hand, and the socioeconomic goals laid down in the central plan, on the other.

2. State administrative bodies that supervise state plants and other economic units or that are responsible for the implementation of the state's economic policy in various areas, are obliged to launch individual or joint activities to ensure that the plan is fulfilled. They should do so with the help of their legal powers.

Chapter 2. Economic and Social Goals of the Plan and Factors in Achieving These Goals.

Paragraph 3. 1. Economic activities in 1987 should seek to gain the strategic socioeconomic goal laid down by the Sejm for 1986-90, namely, to create and consolidate the economy's ability to develop in a balanced and effective way, which is the necessary condition for improving our living standards.

2. Seeking to gain the aforementioned goal, in 1987 it is necessary to:

1) Exploit intensive factors of economic growth with the help of technological progress and structural changes so that: Social productivity increases 2.7-3.1 percent in terms of the contribution made to the national income by every worker employed in the sphere of material production; the energy- and material-intensiveness of the production of national income decreases 2.1-2.4 percent and 1.4-1.9 percent respectively; the country's production potential is better exploited, especially by concentrating production in the plants that have the lowest per unit production costs; raw materials are better utilized through more intensive processing; losses and waste of raw materials in production are cut; scrap utilization is increased in line with the tasks laid down in Appendix 1 of the government resolution; some 20 expecially important achievements of technological progress listed in the aforementioned appendix and other achievements listed in departmental and plant programs for technological progress are used in production; the structural changes in production as laid down in the plan are carried out; and exports are increased 5.2 percent in fixed prices, including a 5.7-percent increase in electroengineering products.

2) Increase the country's production potential, especially by ensuring the completion of investment projects in 1987 so that our production capacity could increase to the tune of at least Z360 billion; by activating the manpower potential and through increasing employment in the socialized economy by some 77,000 persons; and by increasing the supply of basic fuels and materials to the country by 1.3-1.8 percent in line with the balance sheets of materials listed in Appendix 3 of the government resolution;

3) Improve the internal and external economic balance of the country, especially by making it possible to reduce the purchasing power of the population vis-a-vis the available goods and services; by balancing the income and expenditure of the state budget; by increasing the stocks of consumer goods to last for 61 selling days in 1987; and by increasing the excess of exports over imports to the tune of Z226.3 billion in 1987;

4) Ensure that there is a faster growth of national income resources to be used in accelerating the development and modernization of the country's production potential; that in this connection the share of the capital stock formation in the 1987 national income reaches at least the level of 26 percent; that the share of outlays for scientific and technological development accounts for at least 2.4 percent of the distributed national income; and that plants and other economic units exploit actively and fully opportunities to increase production and lower costs -- opportunities that result from actions listed in Item 2 -- so that the 1987 national income increases 3-3.5 percent.

Paragraph 4. 1. Taking into account the potential of increasing consumption with the help of the expected growth of national income, the basic social goal of the 1987 plan will be to achieve progress in:

1) Further improving the flow of food and industrial consumer goods to marketplaces;

2) Solving housing problems;

3) Reducing inflation;

4) Developing medical care and checking the degradation of the natural environment;

5) Expanding the material base of education, schools, and culture;

6) Realizing the policy of shaping personal incomes in line with socialist social justice.

2) Achievement of the social goals listed in Item 1 should be manifested by:

1) Increasing the flow of goods by 2.6 percent, including a 2.6-percent increase in consumer goods and a 2.5-percent in nonconsumer goods;

2) Increasing the supply of payable services offered to the population by socialized economic units by 5.2 percent and better adapting these services to the needs of people, especially to the needs of farms;

3) Maintaining real wages at a level not lower than the 1986 level (without taking into account the impact of the planned increase in alcohol and tobacco on the size of wages);

4) Increasing the number of apartments to be overhauled and modernized from 160,000 in 1986 to 180,000 in 1987,

5) Constructing 135,000-140,000 socialized apartments and creating conditions for the construction of 60,000 private apartments;

6) Increasing by 1.9 percent funds for medical and social care and creating through investments 4,800 beds in hospitals and clinics as well as 1,6000 vacancies in social care homes and 2,700 vacancies in day nurseries;

7) Increasing by 21.2 percent investment funds for the protection of the natural environment and achieving in this way the results listed in Appendix 1 of the government resolution;

8) Turning for use 2,900 study facilities completed in primary schools in the course of investment activities, obtaining such facilities from other sources, and increasing vacancies in kindergartens by over 26,000 so that kindergarten education can be provided for 52.6 percent of children between 3 and 6;

9) Increasing the printing of books to 242-255 million copies and to 6. 406 7 copies per inhabitant:

Paragraph 5. 1. In order to achieve the planned socioeconomic goals and tasks, it is necessary to ensure that plants and other economic units perform in line with the goals of the Central Annual Plan.

2. Ensuring that their economic performance is compatible with the goals of the Central Annual Plan, in 1987 state plants should especially seek to:

1) Increase effective exports;

2) Lower the per unit consumption of fuels, energy, raw and other materials by promoting technological progress, developing the rationalizing movement, and using the correct incentives and organizational solutions;

3) Changing structures in order to intensify the sophisticated processing of the products that consume relatively high amounts of energy and materials;

4) Improving the quality of production in order to improve the efficiency of energy and materials consumption;

5) Increasing the exploitation of local raw materials and scrap;

6) Rationalizing the administration of the stocks of materials by laying down the norms for stocks and consumption, by improving procurement, and by implementing the measures that help better adapt production to needs and the structure and level of procurement to the structure and level of production;

7) Intensifying the exploitation of production assets, especially by improving and rationalizing the use, handling, and operating of machines and equipment;

8) Improving work safety and hygiene arrangements.

3. The compatibility between the performance of plants and other economic units, and the Central Annual Plan should also be ensured by efforts to:

1) Observe economic discipline, primarily with regard to expenditures and to distributing profits in such a way as to guarantee the correct functioning and development of plants;

2) Refrain from the socially harmful practice of augmenting one's own income at the cost of other plants and units, especially by lowering the quality of products in defiance of norms and contracts, by making irregular cost calculations, and by failing to implement contracts on time and in full.

4) Founding bodies, control bodies, and prosecuting bodies will take preventive measures vis-a-vis such practices and will ensure that plants guilty of conduct specified in Item 3, Point 2 are punished in line with the law.

Paragraph 6. 1. Using the instruments of supervising the implementation of the plan (these instruments are listed in Paragraph 73-90 and in separate regulations, supervising especially the flow of materials, foreign exchange, and other resources in line with the instruction contained in Appendixes 1-3 of the government resolution, and observing the principle that consumption of producer materials should be as low as possible in the course of producing goods, the appropriate administrative bodies should create for plants the necessary conditions for achieving the planned economic results and for distributing these results according to plan.

2. Acting in accordance with Articles 2 and 52 of the law on state plants, founding bodies are obliged to evaluate the plants' intentions for 1987 as outlined in their draft plans and present to them conclusions from these evaluations, especially conclusions concerning the necessary measures to improve efficiency and to achieve the complete compatibility between the plants' performance and the goals of the Central Annual Plan; the evaluations should especially concern the following planned commitments of plants:

1) The upsurge and effectiveness of exports;
2) The promotion of technological progress;
3) The basic economic indicators illustrating the plants' performance efficiency and the compatibility of wages with increases on productivity, production, and production quality;
4) The realization of government orders and operational programs;
5) The implementation of plans to lower production costs, especially to reduce consumption of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials.

3. Should considerable undesirable divergencies between the planned general changes in the national economy and the intentions of all or of some plants be ascertained, the appropriate founding bodies and other state administrative bodies should take the necessary legal general or individual actions in order to counter such unfavorable divergencies.

Chapter 3. Tasks in the Sphere of Material Production

1. Industry

Paragraph 7. 1. The industry's basic task is to increase our export capabilities, improve the effectiveness of the export and competitiveness of Polish products in the world market, reduce the energy and material intensiveness of production, and better meet domestic demand.

2. Seeking to implement the tasks listed in Item 1, it is necessary to:

1) Increase the sales of industrial production by 3.4 percent and increase net production by 4.6 percent by, in particular, making structural changes in production, lowering the material intensiveness of production by 1.6-2 percent, lowering the energy intensiveness of production by 2.2-2.5 percent, and increasing productivity at a rate that equals the rate of production increases;

2) Launch full production of new products and technologies listed in Appendix 1 of the government resolution and accomplish material tasks in the field of production investment in line with signed contracts;

3) Increase the share of export in general production;

4) More fully exploit the production potential, especially by reducing and eliminating production bottlenecks and by increasing mechanization and automation of production;

5) Improve the quality of designs and of finished products;

6) Greatly increase the production of spare parts, even by reducing the production of finished goods;

7) Closely observe accords in coproduction.

Paragraph 8. 1. The fuel-energy industries should seek to increase production by at least 1.2 percent, to generally lower the material intensiveness of production by 0.7 percent, and to increase productivity to match production increases.

2. In order to better adapt the production of the fuel and energy industries to the needs of the economy and to improve economic efficiency, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the structural changes and to more fully exploit the production equipment of these industries. The primary results of this should be;

1) Increasing production of coking coals;

2) Sustaining the present level of the extraction of high-energy large coals;

3) Improving the quality of bituminous coal by fully exploiting the equipment in plants concerned with the mechanical processing of coal;

4) Increasing the share of lignite in the production of electric and thermal energy and in the supply of fuel for domestic use;

5) Expanding the production of better quality coke;

6) Raising the efficiency of the energy system by the employment of modern equipment;

7) Carrying out measures aimed at developing nuclear energy;

8) Expanding the use of equipment utilizing nontraditional energy sources.

Paragraph 9. 1. The metallurgical industry should increase production by at least 0.8 percent, lower material intensiveness by at least 0.9 percent, carry out structural changes in production, use technologies that consume less energy and materials, and improve working conditions and the protection of the natural environment.

2. The accomplishment of the tasks listed in Item 1 should be effected by:

1) Increasing the share of quality steel (class 4-9) in general steel production to at least 18.2 percent, developing production of new products from better quality steel, and increasing production of some products from better quality steel, and increasing production of some products that are in short supply and that are important in increasing the flow of materials for domestic producers;

2) Modernizing foundries and nonferrous plants in order to increase the extraction of various metals present in copper, zinc, and lead ores;

3) Employing the technology of extinguishing coke by dry methods in the coking plant of the Katowice Foundry.

Paragraph 10. 1. The electroengineering industry should seek to increase production by at least 5 percent, lower general material intensiveness by at least 3.1 percent, boost productivity to match production increases, tellingly increase exports and their effectiveness, and more fully meet domestic needs.

2. In order to accomplish the tasks listed in Item 1, it is necessary to:

1) Guarantee the carrying out of structural changes aimed at accelerating the development of those spheres that determine technical and technological progress in the economy and, at the same time, halt the production and use of ineffective articles, designs, and technologies;

2) Use the existing production potential to a greater extent, especially by reducing and eliminating production bottlenecks and by increasing production mechanization and automation.

3. The modernization of production and greater structural changes in the electroengineering industry should be illustrated by the development of the production of:

1) Modern electronic materials and component parts that help greatly to increase the range of industrial and general electronic equipment and electronic medical equipment;

2) Highly productive, strong, and high-precision machines and equipment that make it possible to increase production, to improve its quality, and to lower the energy and material intensiveness of production throughout the national economy;

3) Precision instruments for automating industrial processes and control apparatus for medical diagnosis and therapy, including artificial kidney machines;

4) More modern machine tools with computerized steering, machining facilities, automated presses, robots, and industrial computers, at the same time reducing the share of the production of simple machine tools that consume large amounts of materials and energy;

5) More productive, safe, and reliable mining machines by developing the production of mechanized equipment, mechanized protection boxes, and loading and transportation trolleys;

6) Machines and equipment for light industry for the processing of new types of compounds, especially those of lower quality, and recycled fibers;

7) Diggers for land reclamation, loading, lifting, and transportation machines, and specialist equipment for transloading operations;

8) Equipment that makes it possible to comprehensively mechanize the individual cultivation technologies in farming, to increase the yields from processed farm produce, and to cut losses caused mainly by refrigerating plants;

9) Electric suburban trains with special starters and electric brakes;

10) Cars that use less gasoline and carry increased loads in relation to their overall weight;

11) Vessels with decisively better technical standards and repair facilities;

12) New metallurgical products for general use, for coproduction, for plumbing, and for housing installations;

13) Standardized elements and component parts for general use;

14) Equipment necessary to reduce dangers lurking at workplaces, to mechanize heavy work, and to protect the natural environment.

4. In order to improve the exploitation and repairs of production assets, producers of machines and equipment should ensure telling increases in the production of spare parts, even if it is necessary to reduce the production of finished products.

5. In order to improve the system of handling and operating machines and equipment it is necessary to intensify the production of servicing, repair, diagnostic, and conservation equipment and the recycling of spare parts and various liquids; it is also necessary to intensify the production of materials used in recycling replaceable parts and components.

Paragraph 11. 1. The chemical industry should seek to increase production by at least 4.7 percent, to lower the general material intensiveness of production by at least 1.8 percent, and to increase productivity in line with production increases. In particular, it is necessary to:

1) Increase the supply of basic chemicals and materials, including, in particular, mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, synthetic compounds and fibers, and drugs;

2) Putting in timely production the Starogard Gdanski factory for infusion liquids, the Police factory for phosphorous acid and complex fertilizers, the Grudziac factory for rubber footwear, the Wloclawek factory for polyvinvyl chloride, the Kedzierzyn factory for "OXO" alcohol, and the Tarchomin factory for antibiotics.

2. Chemical industry plants should take the necessary action to ensure the effective realization of planned measures concerning structural changes and, especially, the production of semi-finished products to be used for manufacturing detergents, varnishes, pesticides, and drugs. They should also increase the recycling of tires and launch the production of new articles, including thermal insulating foils made of polyethylene, antiadhesive emulsion and oil agents, gloves made using polyvinyl alcohol, half-size antidust masks, vaccinations against colic infection and influenza, and new technologies, including the technology of producing the Ferrolit insulating materials, asbestos-free uninflammable protective clothing, antileukemia agents, and drugs to combat diseases affecting bees.

Paragraph 12. 1. The mineral industry should seek to increase its production by at least 4 percent, lower the material intensiveness of production by at least 0.8 percent, and increase productivity to match production increases.

2. We should carry out structural changes in order to:

1) Increase the supply of walling, connecting, and insulating materials, drainage pipelines, and lime fertilizers, especially lime-magnesium fertilizers;

2) Intensify the local production of walling materials and roof tiles from local raw materials and scrap;

3) Seal the production lines in asbestos and cement mills in order to eliminate the health-endangering asbestos dust;

4) Fully exploit the production capacities of the cement industry by ensuring regular coal supplies and continue the activities aimed at increasing the share of semi-dry and dry methods of producing clinker.

3. The production of new mineral industrial articles should be launched, including fireproof insulating materials containing clay from Turoszow, light cellular cement shapes, and ceramic walling materials with better insulation properties.

4. The production lines of construction ceramics should be modernized in order to reduce the energy intensiveness of production.

5. Efforts should be intensified to increase the export of glass industry products and refined ceramic articles, especially household china.

6. We should seek to increase the production of ceramic plumbing equipment and ceramic tiles for walls and floors in order to halt the import of such tiles.

Paragraph 13. 1. The timber and paper industry should seek to increase production by at least 4.2 percent, to reduce general material intensiveness by at least 1.3 percent, and to increase labor productivity to match production increases.

2. It is necessary to continue activities to carry out structural changes and, especially, to:

1) Better exploit the production capacities of the furniture industry in order to increase the supply of furniture for export and domestic use;

2) Increase the exploitation of raw timber and lower the consumption of large trunks by increasing the processing of inferior timber and by promoting the production of semi-finished timber articles and refined particle boards;

3) Increase the exploitation of waste paper for paper production;

4) Use water sparingly and reduce the adverse impact of production on the natural environment.

3. It is necessary to accelerate the processes by which new production capacities commissioned before 1987 are mastered and to ensure the punctual commissioning of new production capacities of construction woodwork.

Paragraph 14. 1. Light industry should seek to increase production by at least 3.9 percent, to reduce the general material intensiveness of production by at least 1.6 percent, and to increase labor productivity to match production increases.

In particular, it is necessary to seek to make structural changes so as to:

1) Increase the production of semifinished goods in order to increase the production of consumer goods in demand, especially in the case of cotton and wool yarn and soft leathers;

2) Overcome manpower difficulties, which hinder production, by improving the organization and mechanization of work and by increasing the automation of production activities as a result of planned investment activities.

2. Construction

Paragraph 15. 1. The volume of construction and assembly work in the socialized economy should increase by 3.6-4.2 percent in 1987, including a 2.9-3.9 percent increase in the construction and assembly work carried out by constructing plants. At the same time, the general material intensiveness of construction production should decrease 2 percent and the material intensiveness concerning the centrally administered materials should decrease 2-2.5 percent. On the other hand, labor productivity should increase 3 percent.

2. It is necessary to ensure a more rapid increase in the volume of repair and overhaul work, which should go up about 5.6 percent. The volume of investment work should increase by about 2.4-3.5 percent.

Paragraph 16. 1. The basic tasks of construction include, in particular, the commitment to:

1) Ensure the observance of economically justified schedules for completing construction and assembly work and improvements in the quality of work;

2) Ensure that care is taken to use more widely the design and technological solutions that consume less energy andfewer materials and that solutions that guarantee reduction in the losses of heat are given special consideration;

3) Develop the construction potential of specialist plants, mainly engineering, water, land reclamation, plumbing, and overhaul and repair plants;

4) Create and promote small -sized state, cooperative, and handicraft construction plants;

5) Fully apply in practice the norms of production consumption of various materials, the detailed estimates of costs, and the cost evaluation of construction and assembly work.

2. It is necessary to seek to increase the efficiency of the export of construction services.

3. Food Economy

Paragraph 17. 1. The basic task of the food economy is to improve efforts to meet the population's food needs and, at the same time, to improve the balance of payments concerning the increased trade in farm produce and food products with the capitalist countries.

2. The accomplishment of the tasks listed in Item 1 should be ensured by creating conditions that are conducive to increases in farm production, cutting the losses in farm products, and raising the extent of farm produce processing.

3. One of the factors that determine the conditions mentioned in Item 2 should be the observance of the principle of maintaining profitability of farm production and the parity between the wages earned by the agricultural and nonagricultural population. Another factor should be the fulfillment of the requirements that the food economy is run in a rational manner.

Paragraph 18. 1. Having taken into consideration the various activities in favor of developing plant production and in favor of changes in the structure of cultivation, under conditions of average crop yields plant production should achieve a level that is not lower than the 1986 level, which was marked by a high harvest output, especially of cereals, rape, and fruit. Compared with the average production in 1983-86, the planned plant production should increase 4 percent.

2. Activities to ensure the planned level of plant production as described in Item 1 should primarily include efforts to:

1) Increase mineral fertilizers for yields in 1987 by at least 3.3 percent, including a 7-percent increase in nitrogen fertilizers, by suitably increasing the supply of fertilizers to 189 kg per hectare of farmland;

2) Increase the lime treatment of soils by 5.7 percent, including a 13.-percent increase in lime fertilizers containing magnesium; these increases should be effected by the increased supply of lime fertilizers;

3) Increase plant production chemicals by over 9 percent;

4) Carry out the reclamation of 125,000 hectares of land, which is 13.6 percent up on the figure in 1986;

5) Increase the ratio of intensive cereals, especially wheat, barley, wheat-rye, and industrial crops, in the structure of sowings;

6) Increase the area of sugar beets by about 10 percent;

7) Expand the application of the comprehensive technologies of the cultivation of cereals, rape, sugar beets, and potatoes on an area of at least 1.2 million hectares;

8) Follow the necessary price policy concerning the procurement of farm produce in order to increase the cultivation of highly productive plants.

3. The measures listed in Item 2 should be able to ensure the production of about 24 million metric tons of cereals, over 1 million metric tons of oleaginous crops, 15.6-16 million metric tons of sugar beets, and about 28 million metric tons of potatoes. Under these conditions we should be able to procure some 6 million metric tons of cereals and 1 million metric tons of oleaginous crops.

Paragraph 19. 1. Animal production should increase by at least 1.1 percent. This increase should include 3.2-percent increase in milk, and a 1.1-increase in eggs.

2. As for livestock breeding, the number of hogs should be maintained, showing a slight increasing tendency, the decreasing tendency in the number of cows should be halted, and the number of remaining cattle should be increased.

3. In order to achieve the planned results in livestock breeding as listed in Item 1 and 2, it is necessary to:

1) Increase the supply of feed concentrates and high-protein feed from state stocks;

2) Propagate the breeding of animals of higher quality and spread knowledge about the rational feeding of animals.

Paragraph 20. In order to reduce the most painful losses in farm produce it is necessary to:.

1) Increase the punctual supply of equipment for protecting plants and crops;

2) Promote specialist services concerning the application of chemicals in farming;

3) Intensify action to reduce losses during the harvesting, procuring, and transporting farm produce and to develop the storage base;

4) Maintain the development priority of production capacities and modernization of dairy, milling, baking, fat, refrigerating, potato, fruit, and vegetable industries and investment projects designed to provide water for rural areas;

5) Spread knowledge about rational methods of harvesting and storing feed.

Paragraph 21. 1. The production of the food industry based on the results of farm production and on improvements in the efficiency of economic management should increase about 3 percent.

2. In order to increase production as described in Item 1 and improve economic management, food production plants should ensure the acceleration of the completion and exploitation of the investments for the food industry -- these investments have been more extensive in the past few years -- the intensification and modernization of technological processes, a more extensive utilization of biotechnological achievements, the greater use of production scrap, and the conservation of energy.

4. Forestry

Paragraph 22. 1. It is necessary to improve the administration of forests, to streamline the activities to maintain the health of forests, and to strengthen the biological prowess of forests by intensified cultivation treatment, the felling of diseased trees, the development of old forestry areas, especially those affected by natural disasters and industrial pollution, and intensified harvesting of forest produce.

2. Taking into account the present condition of forests, the projected 1987 yields of timber should amount to 22.8-23.8 million cubic meters, including 21.6-22.6 million cubic meters of thick trunks, of which 10-12 million cubic meters should account for felled diseased trees.

3. Some 66,000 hectares of land should be afforested and some 500,000 hectares of forests should be subjected to intensive cultivation. At the same time, efforts should be intensified to modernize the technical base of forestry in order to increase labor productivity, improving work conditions, and expand the network of good roads so as to ensure a rational exploitation of forests.

5. Transportation

Paragraph 23. 1. The basic transportation task is to ensure that freight can be transported to meet the increase socioeconomic needs, that the services for travelers and the protection of freight are better, and that the economic effectiveness of transportation improves.

2. The accomplishment of the tasks listed in Item 1 should be effected among other things by the more effective and rational exploitation of rolling stock and equipment, by conserving fuels and energy, and especially by:

1) Reducing the general material intensiveness of transportation services by 0.1 percent.

2) Reducing the number of defective freight cars by 2,000 or by 5.7 percent;

3) Increasing the number of serviceable freight cars by 0.6 percent and their average load capacity by 1.1 percent;

4) Increasing the static loading capacity of the freight car by 1.1 percent;

5) Gradually changing the structure of the pool of automobiles in favor of automobiles using less gasoline.

3) In order to ensure the accomplishment of the transportation tasks listed in Item 1 it is necessary to:

1) Fulfill the quota of imported rail rolling stock and of that produced domestically in line with government orders;

2) Complete the periodical overhauls of freight cars totaling 76,000 and reduce by 2,000 the number of cars awaiting overhauls;

3) Replace rails on 2,600 km of track, replace 4.3 million sleepers, and complete electrification of another 512 km of track;

4) Complete modernization, investment, and repair work on 3,000 km of national highways and modernize 4,000 meters of bridges linking these highways;

5) Ensure the supply of automobiles as planned.

6. Communications

Paragraph 24. 1. It is necessary to ensure that communication services increase by about 5 percent.

2. We should continue work aimed at maintaining high increase in the number of telephone subscribers, improving the punctuality of postal deliveries, and increasing the availability of postal services.

3. In particular it is necessary to:

1) Accomodate about 140,000 new telephone subscribers;

2) Improve the performance of the postal service by expanding and modernizing the postal network and by other measures.

4. As for radio communications, it is necessary to ensure reception of television programs and, in particular, to extend the range of Program II and improve reception of radio programs beamed on medium and VHF wavelengths.

5. It is necessary to ensure that the development of telephone communications in rural areas is accelerated.

7. Maritime Economy

Paragraph 25. 1. The basic taks in the maritime economy are to increase this economy's share in improving the state's balance of payments and to boost plants' economic efficiency, especially that of the ship-building industry, so as to greatly reduce state subsidies.

2. The tasks listed in Item 1 should be accomplished primarily by:

1) Meeting the freight and transloading needs of Polish foreign trade when it uses maritime transportation and increasing the convertible currency payments for transporting foreign freight, including transit freight; for this reason it is necessary to maintain high standards of the serviceability of vessels and loading equipment in ports; to increase the turnover of land and maritime transportation; to expand transloading services by standardized units in ports; and to rationalize the costs incurred by vessels aboard;

2) Enabling the ship-building industry to punctually implement contracts on new vessels in order to earn the planned amounts of convertible currencies and fully completing the planned deliveries of vessels for Polish firms;

3) Enabling fishing enterprises to maximally exploit the fishing quotas in the Baltic and improving the efficiency of high-sea fishing.

8. Foreign Trade

Paragraph 26. The basic tasks of foreign trade is to acquire high levels and profitability of exports so that imports can be increased as required and convertible currency surpluses can be earned.

Paragraph 27. 1. The decisions made during the coordination of long-term socioeconomic plans, long-term programs for developing economic and scientific-technological relations, and 1987 trade protocols will constitute the basis for promoting trade with CEMA countries.

2. Taking into consideration the decisions listed in Item 1, our exports to the socialist countries should increase in current prices by about 7.2 percent, including a 7.4-percent increase in electroengineering products; [paragraph continues]

At the same time, imports from these countries should increase about 4.5 percent, including a 4.1-percent increase in electroengineering products.

3. As for our trade with the USSR, we should see that our exports to it increase about 9.3 percent and our imports from it increase about 3.8 percent.

4. As for cooperation with CEMA countries, we should promote various forms of direct cooperation between plants, set up joint plants, develop joint implementation of investment undertakings, and engage in trade across border zones.

Paragraph 28. 1. As for our trade with the capitalist countries, our exports to them should increase in current prices by at least 5 percent, including a 6.7-percent increase in the export of electro-engineering industry; our imports from them should increase 4.2 percent and the favorable balance of payments concerning goods deliveries should increase to at least $12.69 billion.

2. Concerning the planned volume of our exports to the capitalist countries, it is necessary to greatly increase the share of the export of the goods that require sophisticated production processes and are likely to earn good money. It is also necessary to increase the export of transportation, technological, and construction services and of services in the area of special tasks. We expect that there will be a telling acceleration in the export of primarily energy machines and equipment, electro-engineering equipment, electronic products, metalworking machines, mining, construction, and road machines, and metal products.

3. In order to improve and rationalize the structure of trade with the capitalist countries and to raise economic efficiency, it is necessary to continue to consolidate activities aimed at:

1) Improving the ratio of prices obtained for exports and prices paid for imports;

2) Ensuring that the volume and structure of imports are compatible with the plan in order to properly exploit plants' production capacities by conducting the necessary policy of licensing imports and by the necessaary customs policy; these imports include those completed under clearing arrangements;

3) Ensuring opportunities for plants to be able to use as necessary the funds held in the decentralized accounts of convertrible currency allowances in order to pay for imports of producer and fabricating materials;

4) Taking into account our country's payment situation, in 1987 we will maintain state control over convertible currency funds used to finance imports from the capitalist countries and will effectively administer the payments for these imports; this financing will be done from the convertible currency funds granted for periods of 6 months by the Government Presidium on the motion of the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, who will consult the minister of foreign trade and the minister of finance.

9. Material and Technical Supplies

Paragraph 32. To improve the satisfaction of national supply needs it is essential to undertake activities designed to achieve the following in particular:

1) Domestic production of centrally regulated basic fuels, raw and secondary materials, and energy, as well as of construction industry machinery, and means of transportation in at least the amounts stipulated in central assessments;

2) The attainment of the levels of output and supplies envisaged by government orders and operational programs;

3) More efficient use of material resources and a reduction in energy- and material-intensiveness in industry in particular, by way of making progress in concentrating production in the most modern plants, which make better use of fuels and raw and secondary materials, and by way of the more rapid development of the production of goods whose distinguishing features are low energy- and material-intensiveness;

4) More efficient expenditure of material resources, lower consumption of fuels, energy and raw and secondary materials per unit of output; fuller use of domestic raw material resources and of scrap and waster materials.

Paragraph 33. 1. The supply of basic fuels, energy, and raw and secondary materials covered by central assessments ought to be increased in line with the quantities set out in Appendix number 3 of the resolution; in aggregate terms, it is necessary to ensure the following minimum increase in supply:

1) A level of 1.3 - 1.8 percent in total domestic supply, including
a) A level of 1.3 - 1.9 percent for production purposes
b) A level of 1.5 percent for supply to the domestic market,
2) A level of 6.5 percent for exports

2. Compared with the projected level for 1987, the consumption of fuels and energy by recipients in the material production sphere should not exceed:
1) Bitumious coal (supplies) 99.4 percent;
2) Electric power 103.1 percent;
3) High methane natural gas 101.2 percent;
4) Coke-oven gas 101.7 percent;
5) Nitrated (zaazotowany) natural gas 100.6 percent;
6) Fuel oils 97 percent.

3. In order to ensure that economic tasks are accomplished using the amounts of fuels, energy, and raw and secondary materials discussed in Items 1 and 2, it is essential to achieve at least the conservation levels set out in the plan.

4. To create conditions for the solution of supply difficulties in the implementation of the plan on an on-going basis, controlled stocks are being created of centrally regulated materials, subject to brokerage, in the amounts stipulated in central assessments.

5. Supplies of raw materials and fuels that are centrally regulated and subject to brokerage and are produced domestically or imported from the first payments area or the second payments area with central financing that exceed the levels stipulated in central assessments will, in their entirety, be added to the controlled stocks, discussed in Item 4, with the exception of finished rolled products. [paragraph continues]

Finished rolled products, the production of which exceeds levels stipulated in central assessments, will, in accordance with Appendix 3 of the resolution, be allocated, in their entirety, to electrical engineering industry enterprises, the parent body of which is the minister of metallurgy and machine industry; the conditions under which finished rolled products in excess of 12,300 tons will be allocated to the electrical engineering industry are:

1) The full realization of distribution requirements for rolled products stipulated in central assessments;

2) The ensurance of the levels of output of remaining iron and steel industry products stipulated in central assessments.

6. Enterprises should step up energy conservation activities, as discussed in Item 1. This applies in particular to activities such as bolstering technological conditions and adopting conservation and other measures so that the changes in the supply of energy sources listed in section 1 do not in any way disrupt the planned growth in output in 1987 and in years to come.

7. Ministers and state administrative organs, which are the parent bodies of enterprises, will use their statutory powers to take appropriate steps aimed at achieving the full realization of the input side of central material assessments and of government orders and operational programs.

10. Domestic Trade and Services

Paragraph 34. 1. The fundamental task in the domestic market field is activity aimed at effecting improved equilibrium in individual sectors of the domestic market, an improved level of trade, and greater profitibility in domestic trade by way of:

1) Increasing and enhancing the range of goods and services offered and adapting the structure of the range of goods offered to suit market needs;

2) Pursuing a rational pricing policy and employing other means with a view to fostering an economically rational consumption structure;

3) Increasing and improving the stock structure of retail trade and services outlets to a level that ensure continuity of sales and improves the quality of service received by clients;

4) The development of modern selling techniques;

5) Altering the organization of trade so that it meets the requirements of cost-effectiveness and improved service to clients;

6) Expanding the network of retail and service outlets, especially in new housing settlements, and making rational use of existing outlets;

7) Packaging more foodstuffs.

2. In order to ensure the appropriate implementation of domestic trade and services tasks, it is necessary to improve the trade and services material and technical base, staff outlets correctly, and improve cadre skills; the appropriate state adminstrative organs should:

1. Allocate premises for the organization of retail trade and services outlets, particularly in new urban housing settlements and in rural areas;

2) Conduct voivodship level analyses of the use of Vocational Mobilization and Training Fund resources for the financing of undertakings connected with the expansion of consumer services;

3) Take appropriate steps designed to eliminate defects in the organization and performance of repairs, covered by guarantees, to radio and television equipment and domestic appliances.

3. Regional state administrative organs will take more effective steps designed to arrest downward trends and to restore expansion-oriented processes in service areas in which demand is greatest. This will particularly apply to regions in which there is an adequate level of service expansion activity. Efforts ought to be made to increase the number of service outlets in the socialized economy by at least 1.6 percent and the number of employees directly involved in the provision of services should increase by at least 1.5 percent.

4. In order to improve conditions for the provision of consumer services, especially the repair of domestic appliances, greater use ought to be made of reconditioned spare parts.

11. Small-Scale Production

Paragraph 35. 1. It is estimated that socialized sector small-scale industrial output will increase by about 5.4 percent and that handicraft production and services will increase by about 10.5 percent, which includes an increase of about 11.4 percent in consumer services and an increase of about 10.5 percent in the provision of consumer goods.

2. The expansion of socialized small-scale production should be primarily oriented toward increasing the supply of consumer goods, sales of consumer goods, which should increase by about 5.3 percent, and services, sales of which should increase by 2.8 percent, and toward the expansion of export-oriented production and repair activity.

3. Enterprises are guaranteed material and technical supplies and tax concessions and exemptions, the scope of which is defined by separate regulations, particularly with regard to employing invalids; organizing domestic industry; producing items or folk and other art; and setting up and expansion of agricultural produce processing plants and of consumer services, including the provision of repair services and the production of building industry materials from local raw materials.

Chapter 4. Employment Policy

Paragraph 36. 1. In view of the absence of a significant increase in the work-age population — it is estimated to be of the order of 55,000 people -- and the high level of demand for employees, to fill blue-collar positions in particular, it is necessary to strengthen mechanisms designed to effect labor market equilibrium and to foster an appropriate labor structure.

2. These instruments, which are discussed in item 1, should achieve the following in particular:

1) The vocational mobilization of persons and social groups who have left permanent employment or have never been in permanent employment;

2) The rationalizaton of employment in enterprises and in other organizational units of the national economy, primarily by way of using reviews and job certification and the promotion of technical and organizational undertakings that lower labor intensiveness, necessary employment transfers, and greater labor productivity;

3) Rational employment in branch and regional structures.

Paragraph 37. 1. To ensure that they can increase employment, state enterprises and other units of the socialized economy should increase the numbers of offers of employment in the domestic industry system and the number of offers of part-time employment, and they should also make full use of opportunities stemming from:

1) Increasing material incentives to extend employment after reaching retirement age, and to encourage people in receipt of pensions to take employment;

2) Reducing the financial costs to plants employing pensioners;

3) The expansion and improvement of the vocational training system for young people, especially within the framework of vocational improvement institutions and Volunteer Labor Brigades;

4) More efficient methods of effecting the vocational mobilization of people who avoid work.

2. In order to rationalize employment, the units discussed in Item 1 should strive to:

1) Conduct an effective, universal job certification process and a verification of staffing norms;

2) Increase the number of blue collar employees and increase productive groups in accordance with the results of studies of job work loads;

3) Strengthen plant pay systems provisions that provide economic means with which to combat unwarranted absences and losses of work time;

4) Ensure appropriate vocational and social adjustment, the humanization of work and the fostering of employee attitudes that are conducive to work force stability.

Chapter 5. Outlays on Development

1. Investment [subhead]

Paragraph 38. Investment activity should be subordinated to the modernization of fixed assets and to assisting activities designed to effect structural changes in the economy and improve the efficiency of the investment process.

Paragraph 39. Investment outlays in the national economy can be increased to between Z3,278 and Z3,310 billion at 1987 prices, that is, by between 3.2 and 4.3 percent in fixed prices.

Paragraph 40. 1. Within the investment outlay limits discussed in Paragraph 39, it is necessary to ensure a rapid growth in outlays on the material production sphere, that is, a total of between 3.6 and 5.2 percent, including an increase of between 6.7 and 9.3 percent on industry.

2. In order to accelerate the modernization of assets and raise investment outlay efficiency, it is necessary to ensure a rapid rate of growth outlays on the purchase of machinery and equipment, it should approximately amount to between 5.1 and 6.8 percent; at the same time, there ought to be a reduction in the rate of growth of outlays on building work, the maximum rate of growth ought to be between 2.1 and 2.9 percent.

3. Investment outlays on social consumption should increase by 2.3 percent, investment on housing construction should increase by 2.8 percent, that on education by 1.9 percent, and that on health care and social welfare by 1.9 percent.

4. In the conduct of credit policy, banks will support activities aimed at achieving the following:

1) An increase in output of goods destined for export;
2) The application of scientific and technological innovations;
3) A reduction in the energy- and material intensiveness of output;
4) An improvement in work safety and working conditions.

Paragraph 44. 1. Investment outlay reserves will be created in 1987: The minister of finance will ensure the provision of resources for the reserves from the budget;

1) The minister of education and upbringing will have Z2.2 billion at his disposal;

2) The minister of health and social welfare will have Z20 billion at his disposal.

3. The reserves discussed in Item 1 will be allocated for the implementation of tasks covered by regional plans which are designed to achieve the following:

1) The more rapid construction of school and preschool educational facilities, especially of those to be completed in 1987;

2) The supplementary financing of hospital construction that is being realized in conjunction with the National Health Care Fund and, as a matter of priority, of continued work on hospital that are to be completed by 1990.

Paragraph 45. In order to ensure that the realization of investment outlays on the national economy accord with the plan in terms of their size and structure, and in order to improve investment processes, state administrative organs that perform building construction and repair work and investors, should ensure the exercise of supervision and control over the appropriate preparation of investment projects that are to be realized and over the estimation and allocation of costs pertaining to building construction and repair work, and over the realization of investment projects on schedule. This applies in particular to centrally determined investment projects that are covered by government orders and are realized in accordance with international agreements and receive assistance in the form of subsidies provided from the budget.

2. The Development of Science and Technology

Paragraph 46. 1. In 1987 scientific and technoligical activity should be directed toward achieving the following in particular:

1) The realization of tasks pertaining to structural changes, the surmounting of development obstacles, a reduction in the energy -- and material -- intensiveness of production, an improvement in prduct quality, the updating of products, and a rise in labor productivity;

2) an improvment in production processes and in services by way of the formulation of rational solutions pertaining to labor organization, management, and the mechanisms according to which the economy operates;

3) The realization of tasks stemming from the "Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Progress of CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000."

2. Centrally determined tasks concerning the development of science and technology in 1987 are set out in central basic research programs, in central research and development programs, in government orders, in ministry basic research programs, and in ministry research and development programs.

3. In implementing the programs discussed in Item 1 and in performing other activities in the field of scientific and technological development, it is, above all, necessary to direct efforts and resources toward achieving progress in the following areas:

1) The application of electronics in the national economy;
2) The automation of production porocesses and the use of robots in production processes;
3) Nuclear power and technology;
4) New materials and technology;
5) Biotechnology;
6) New technologies for obtaining raw materials;
7) Transportation systems and means of transportation;
8) The food economy;
9) Health care, working conditions, and the environment.

Paragraph 48. 1. Centrally determined tasks for 1987 in the field of science and technology will be financed from the following sources:

1) The Central Research and Development Fund will provide Z193 billion, that is, 30.8 percent more than in the previous year,

2) The Central Invention Support Fund will provide Z38.3 billion, that is, 155 percent more than in the previous year.

2. The funds discussed in Item 1 will receive additional resources in the form of:

1) state enterprise contributions;
2) subsidies from the budget.

3. Finance for imports fom the first payments area -- imports essential for centrally determined tasks in the field of science and technology -- will be covered by resources allocated for centrally financed imports within the limits set by supply agreements stemming from protocols signed with CEMA member states concerning the coordination of 5-year plans, as well as from annual trade protocols. Imports from the second payments area, on the other hand, will be covered by the resources of the central foreign currency fund to a level of $60 million.

Paragraph 49. 1. Scientific and technological progress in the national economy should be actively supported by the further development of the movement for rationalization and employee inventiveness and by the movement for improving the quality of production and the more effective use of fixed assets.

2. In order to ensure the further development of the movement for rationalization and employee inventiveness and the movement for improving production quality and more efficient use of fixed assets discussed in Item 1, state administrative organs and enterprises ought to actively propagate legal and economic institutional solutions that stimulate activity toward this end, and they should actively propagate the results obtained in this field. In addition, they should formulate technical and economic problems, the resolution of which can be expected ot involve a significant degree of participation on the part of inventors and persons who work to rationalize production.

Paragraph 50. 1. There ought to be a significant increase in the number of products subject to norm requirements and certification as important elements in scientific and technological progress and improving product quality.

2. In 1987, it is particularly important to ensure:

a) The conduct of obligatory controls for the granting of quality certificates to least 30,000 products and 100 types of measuring instruments.

b) The formulation of at least 1,300 Polish and branch norms, these norms should take into account about 700 international norms,

c) More extensive and enhanced quality controls on finished goods of great socioeconomic importance. These controls should apply to the observance of norm requirements and quality criteria in production and in trade;

d) The continuation of activities on awarding products state quality symbols "Q" and "1" -- products that are submitted voluntarily -- and on the obligatory qualification for safety symbols of products that may pose a direct danger to users or the natural environment;

e) Attestation by the state service of the sizes of about 11 million measuring instruments and th examination of about 200 new measuring instruments and confirmation of the categories to which they belong.

3. Geological, Geodetic, and Cartographic Work

Paragraph 51. 1. The main directions of geological work should cover:

a) The conduct of basic research work on finding mineral oil, natural gas, and minerals and work on ascertaining hydrogeological conditions of areas in which underground potable water, and thermal and medicinal waters may be sought.

2. It is necessary to step up drilling and geological work aimed at meeting the needs of the food economy, at water supply needs, and at the preparation of areas for housing construction by way of determining the geological nature of areas allocated for housing.

3. Following the drilling and geological work discussed in Item 1, it is necessary to supply documentary evidence for the growth in stocks of mineral raw materials set out in Appendix 1 of the government resolution.

Paragraph 52. 1. Among the basic tasks in the geodetic and cartographic field are:

a) Keeping basic geodetic, magnetic, and gravitational charts up-to-date and the production and constant revision of topographical maps;

b) The use of scanning methods in the development of the application and introduction of new developments into the national economy;

c) Ensuring the provision of geodetic services for investments of fundamental importance for the national economy.

2. Ministers and other state adminstrative organs and units of the socialized economy should make greater use than they have thus far of modern processes and methods of obtaining geodetic and catographic information for investment purposes and for the purpose of meeting land use management needs.

4. Housing Construction and the Local Economy

Paragraph 53. 1. In 1987, the socialized construction sector should produce between 135,000 and 140,000 housing units with a usable floor area of between 7.5 and 7.7 million square meters. Conditions should also be ensured for the construction of 60,000 housing units with a usable floor area of 6.1 million square meters by the individual construction sector.

2. To ensure an improvement in the technical condition of housing premises, it is necessary to modernize and refurbish about 12,600 buildings containing 180,000 housing units, including about 7,200 buildings containing 82,200 housing units that are part of the stock of people's councils or are private rented accommodation.

3. A 1987 program is being established for the construction of cooperative housing units for the needs of plant work forces -- the work forces of plants that will come into existence as a resulf of the implementation of the central investment projects set out in Appendix 2 of the government resolution.

4. It is recommended that the Central Housing Construction Cooperative Union undertake activities designed to:

1) Increase the number of privately owned housing units among the total number of cooperative housing units;

2) Ensure that at least 1 percent of the cooperative housing units constructed are for disabled people, and that these units are provided with necessary aids.

Paragraph 54. 1. In order to ensure the creation of conditions for the accomplishment of housing construction and repair tasks in 1987, and the creation of conditions for increasing housing construction and repair work in the years to come, voivodships should above all ensure:

1) The preparation of sites in line with housing program requirements;

2) The stepping up of activities designed to expand the production base for building materials and to improve the quality of materials;

3) Progress in the expansion and modernization of the local infrastructure.

2. In order to improve the supply of materials for housing construction, housing repair work, and the expansion and repair of the local infrastructure, it is necessary to ensure an increase of 2.5 percent in supplies of centrally assessed basic materials for new building work and the local infrastructure, and it is necessary to ensure an increase of 7.8 percent in such supplies for repair work to and modernization of housing premises and educational and health care facilities: The levels of supplies of materials for the allocation areas mentioned above are appropriately set out in central material assessments.

Paragraph 55. 1. Among other basic tasks in the area of housing construction are:

1) Preventing a further escalation of costs involved in housing construction and repair work to housing premises, primarily by way of improving the organization of labor and labor time, reducing the duration of the average investment cycle, introducing lighter, modern building materials that are more hard-wearing and possess greater insulating properties, and by way of improving materials accounting at building sites;

2) Creating mroe advantageous conditions for the operation of small housing cooperatives and for the implementation of their housing construction programs, particularly by way of simplifying and speeding up decisions concerning sites and by way of providing assistance with material and technical supplies, the production of building materials, obtaining credits, and guaranteeing the performance of construction and repair work;

3) Supporting the production of building and finishing materials for housing construction and repair needs on the basis of local raw material and local manpower;

4) Increasing the number of small-scale building enterprises and plants;

5) Increasing the financial and actual involvement of people in the process of housing construction and the repair and use of housing premises.

2. Voivodas should ensure that the principles of comprehensive planning and creation of housing settlements are observed, and they should take particular account of the need to ensure that schools, kindergartens, and trade and services outlets are available for use on schedule. In doing this, voivodas should seek to achieve a ratio of 350 square meters of usable floor area for trade and services for every 1,000 inhabitants: Voivodas will ensure control and supervision over the planning and development of the basic trade and services network in settlements in line with this ratio. This they will do alongside the exercise of control and supervision over the planning and construction of housing.

Paragraph 56. 1. The basic task at the local economy level is improving local services, especially in provision of water and heating; the appropriate distribution of liquid gas, sewage treatment and disposal; removal of waste; the protection of vegetation; and the preparation of sites within the general local infrastructure of the construction of housing for the nonfarming population.

2. Voivodas will ensure an increase in the supply of water to a national level of 2.6 billion cubic meters, including about 1.6 billion cubic meters for domestic needs, and they will ensure an increase in the supply of thermal energy for local needs to a level of 226 million gigajoules, and an increase in the supply of liquid gas for domestic purposes to a level of 141,000 tons.

3. Voivodas will take appropriate steps to improve the functioning of municipal transportation.

Chapter 5. Environmental Protection and the Water Economy

1. Market supplies

Paragraph 57. 1. The following is the basic activity concerning environmental protection:

1) Reducing environmental damage, with particular attention to areas in ecological danger and areas of outstanding natural beauty;

2) Protecting water against pollution, with particular attention to sources of drinking water and the fulfillment of commitments stemming from intergovernmental agreements;

3) Reducing the emission of fumes and dust into the atmosphere;

4) Improving storage facilities for communal and industrial waste, and improving their economic utilization;

5) Introducing technologies that produce little or no waste.

2. Investments in the water economy should be concentrated on improving the water supply to the population, with particular attention to the elimination of basic water shortages.

3. In order to improve the water economy within the framework of the central investments program, the construction of five reservoirs with a total capacity of about 665 million cubic meters and a system of water pipelines for the Katowice, Krakow, and Warsaw conurbations will be continued.

4. Construction of the "Sosnowka" reservoir on the Czerwonka River and the "Wiory" reservoir on the Swislina River will start in 1987. Both will be partly financed out of special funds.

Paragraph 58. 1. Within the framework of the central investments program, eight communal sewage systems serving more than one region should be purified.

2. Apart from the undertakings discussed in item 1, investment activity should concentrate on the following priorities:

1) The construction of sewers in the upper reaches of rivers which supply drinking water to reservoirs;

2) The construction of sewers in the maritime zone and on the Przymorze Wschodnie and Przymorze Zachodnie Rivers, in order to completely fulfill the commitments stemming from the Helsinki Convention,

3) The construction of new sewage systems in urban areas.

Paragraph 59. 1. Investments designed to combat atmospheric pollution should be concentrated on industrial regions, especially those in the Katowice, Krakow, and Legnica Voivodships.

2. The above investments should mainly involve ways of reducing the emission of sulfur and nitrogen fumes and dust.

Chapter 6. Consumption and Social Services

1. Market supplies

Paragraph 61. 1. Increasing the supply and improving the quality of goods and services is regarded as a fundamental way to attain social goals and improve the population's living conditions as discussed in paragraph 4, item 1,

2. Within the framework of the size of market supplies and extent of services to the population discussed in paragraph 4, section 2, points 1 and 2, the following increases should be ensured:

1) A 1.6-percent increase in the supply of food commodities;
2) A 3.4-percent increase in the supply of non-food commodities;

3) A 5.2-percent increase in services paid for by the population.

2. Incomes Policy

Paragraph 63. 1. Incomes policy in 1987 will aim to:

1) Preserve the existing relations between incomes and market supplies contained in the plan;

2) Preserve the motivational function of wages, so that earnings may be more closeley dependent on the work results of the individual worker and enterprise as a whole;

3) Protect the economically weakest groups who are unable to earn their own living.

2. In order to establish market equilibrium, it is foreseen that:

1) The purchasing power of the average wage will be kept at the 1986 level, not counting the effects of price rises of liquor and tobacco goods;

2) The policy of guaranteeing the profitability of agricultural output and preserving incomes parity under efficiente production will be continued;

3) Present incomes policy vis-a-vis the state nonagricultural economy will be continued, with the simultaneous elimination of income rises that are incommensurate with the work effort.

3. The purchasing power of pensions will be guaranteed by:

1) Regularly adjusting pensions in accordance with the 14 December, 1982 law;

2) Implementing the second stage of the pension increases that were approved up to the end of 1983.

Paragraph 64. 1. In view of the need to gradually reduce subsidies for the manufacture of goods and improve the profitability of exports, as well as the need to revalue fixed assets and subsequent depreciation payments -- which will effect production costs -- in 1987, -- it will be necessary to increase retail prices by about 9.5 percent, regardless of the cost of liquor and tobacco goods.

2. The increase in retail prices is intended to offset justified increases in production costs (caused by increases in the procurement prices of agricultural produce or of the processing costs of food) and the effects of increased profit margins concerning food.

Paragraph 65. Restricting price rises to an extent no greater th an the one specified in paragraph 64, item 1 will reqire:

1) That enterprises heed the rules concerning the fixing and controlling of prices, which should encourage sharper controls over the observance of these rules and the appalication of sanctions if they are broken;

2) That the effects of price rises are not fully passed on to further production costs, in accordance with the rules in force;

3) That unjustified costs be taken into account when calculating the income tax payable.

3. Social Services

Paragraph 66. 1. In the draft local plans that are presented before people's councils, voivodas are to ensure that planned increases in education, health, and social benefits will equal the rise in human requirements stemming from the population growth or population structure.

2. In particular, voivodas are to make sure that:

1) Following completion, 2,900 classrooms in elementary schools are handed over, work on another 400 classrooms outside the investments sphere commences, and that 21,700 places in nurseries plus 6,100 places in other schools are made available from other sources;

2) It is possible to accept more children into elementary schools and adapt vocational training to the economy's needs;

3) Some 3,500 hospital beds are made available and the hospitals that have recently been completed are made operational.

Paragraph 70. The ministers in charge of institutions of higher education will see to it that there is a greater flow of cadres between institutions on the one hand and scientific research establishments, industry, and the economy on the other.

Paragraph 71. Ministers and voivodas will permit the performance of primary tasks concerning work safety and hygiene, so that:

1) Work accidents and work-related diseases are reduced as a result of more effective preventive measures;

2) Employees are less exposed to harmful features, and work that constitutes a particular burden is made more tolerable as a result of modernization and technological improvements;

3) Job rehabilitation facilities are improved and there are more job places for those below full working capacity;

4) The rules governing work safety and the ergonomics of manufactured goods are observed, and designers bear greater responsibility for adherence to work safety and hygiene rules.

Paragraph 72. 1. The chairman of the State Committee for Standardization of Weights and Measures will extend the list of dangerous machinery in plants that must be marked with safety signs.

2. The minister of labor, wages, and social services will improve the coordination of the work of economic offices concerning work safety, including the work of voivodship offices.

3. The minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy will establish and introduce a system of protecting jobs in private farming.

Chapter 7. Changes in Economic Parameters and the Rules for Controlling the Implementation of the Plan.

Paragraph 73. 1. Priorities in supply, based on guarantees of the supply of commodities where there is compulsory brokerage and on priority procurement of remaining materials, are specified by Council of Ministers Resolution 124 of 19 July 1985 on material-technological supplies between 1986 and 1990 (Polish Monitor number 22, item 164), taking into account the Council of Ministers Resolution 115 of 1986.

2. In 1987, priority supplies will also be given to:

1) The production of processed goods destined for export, a list of which will be made by the foreign trade minister in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and the minister of material and fuel economy;

2) Construction of housing districts plus infrastructures in the Warsaw Voivodship;

3) Conservation of artifacts in Krakow in accordance with Council of Ministers Resolution 19 of 18 February 1985 concerning this topic;

4) Water improvement;

5) Modernization of electricity networks in rural areas;

6) Performance of tasks stemming from the Polish-Soviet agreement on the joint construction of the gas pipeline between Yamburg and the USSR's western border.

3. As of 1 January 1987, goods manufactured by the small-scale production industry will no longer be subject to the compulsory brokerage laid down in Council of Ministers Resolution 124 of 19 July 1985, mentioned in item 1.

Paragraph 74. 1. In order to ensure a further reduction in the energy and material intensiveness of the production discussed in paragraph 33, item 3:

1) Ministers and state adminstrative bodies that are parent bodies of enterprises will once again examine the consumption of materials, fuels, and energy and, based on the results, submit to the minister of fuel and material economy no later than 31 March 1987 proposals for state standards governing their consumption. These proposals should present rational standards of consumption for every economic unit and the possibility of savings in basic branches and sectors of the national economy (according to a list established by the minister of material and fuel economy).

2) The minister of material and fuel economy will examine the above proposals and establish state standards for the consumption of materials, fuels, and energy, including his own suggestions in this respect. He will also establish fuel and energy consumpton limits for the non-material production sphere, assuring an even balance sheet of fuels and energy and making sure that the consumption limits discussed in Paragraph 33, Item 2 are not exceeded.

2. On the basis of the work of the ministerial research and development base, ministers will present the minister of material and fuel economy by 31 May or 30 November with lists of materials, products, and technologies that are particularly energy and material intensive and whose production and application should be banned.

3. The minister of material and fuel economy will examine the above proposals and, after consulting the relevant ministers and the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, will apply a ban on the use of some materials in producton and a ban on products and technologies that are excessively energy- and material- intensive.

Paragraph 75. 1. In order to expand and consolidate the bonds of cooperation between enterprises and other state economic units and in order to improve the organization and reduce the costs of the transfer of materials and technology:

1) The chairman of the State Economic Tribunal, in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, will submit by 31 March 1987 a draft amendment to Council of Ministers Resolution 207 of 27 September 1982 concerning sales and delivery contracts between state economic units. This amendment is to lay down the rules governing the conclusion of delivery contracts.

2) The finance minister will introduce levies on top of official prices of goods involved in long-term sales and delivery contracts, taking into account the need to tighten cooperation bonds and develop the production of spare parts.

2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, in cooperation with the minister of material and fuel economy, minister of finance, chairman of the Polish National Bank, and relevant heads of economic offices, will establish by 28 February 1987 a schedule and order of preference for performing the tasks contained in the "Program of Activity Aimed at a More Efficient Use of Material, Fuel, and Energy Resources between 1986 and 1990," and will establish the financial sources for these tasks.

4. Enterprises and other economic units are asked to work out their own austerity programs as an integral part of their annual plans.

Paragraph 76. 1. State enterprises and other economic units which undertake investments involving the construction of premises in 1987 will pay a deposit into their bank according to separate rules.

2. Any start on investments worth over Z500 million according to 1984 prices and financed wholly or partly out of the state budget, plus investments performed by enterprises enjoying subsidies out of the budget will require the approval of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, which will be issued in concert with the finance minister. This does not apply to investments in power stations, which may be commenced after prior arrangement and after establishing their financial sources.

Paragraph 77. 1. The 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan lays down which part of their depreciation payments state enterprises have to pay into the central budget or voivodship disinvestment funds, and which part is to remain at their disposal.

2. Separate rules define exemptions and concessions in paying a part of depreciation payments into the central budget.

3. The relevant voivodship people's council grants exemptions and concessions in paying a part of depreciation payments into voivodship disinvestment funds, in accordance with the 26 February 1982 law on the finances of state enterprises.

Paragraph 78. 1. By 28 February 1987, the bodies in charge of investors will submit to the Council of Ministers Planning Commission progress reports on central investments completed in 1985 and 1986.

2. The 1987 program for constructing cooperative apartments for employees in factories and enterprises will be financed out of bank credits, whereby the housing cooperatives set up by these employees will repay these credits according to the rules generally dealing with cooperative housing construction.

Paragraph 79. 1. The parent bodies in charge of central investors and contractors carrying out central investments and those covered by government orders and contained in the 1986-90 national economy restructure program and 1986-90 program for more efficient consumption of materials, fuels, and energy will make sure that these investments are properly carried out in 1987 on the basis of established schedules, and will see to it that these investments are completed and that the foreseen results materialize on time. [paragraph continues]

The parent bodies will provide extra funds out of central sources in justified cases, supervise the proper preparation of projects, and watch over their proper performance.

2. The director of the Office of Scientific-Technological Progress and Inventions will provide extra aid out of the Central Inventions Support Fund for enterprises that are carrying out the 1986-90 program for more efficient consumption of fuels, energy, and materials. In particular, this aid will be provided for the purchase of licenses and patents.

Paragraph 80. Concerning central investments in the material production sphere due to be completed in 1987 and 1988 and possessing the possibility of completion ahead of schedule, banks may continue financing these investments to the level laid down in the central annual plan, taking into account existing financial sources.

Paragraph 81. 1. In 1987 there will be money, free of the tax levied on supernumerary payments, to provide bonuses for the performance of specific investment tasks based on government orders as mentioned in paragraph 41, Item 1. Appendix 2 of this resolution lays down the size of the reserves at the disposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission.

2. Up to 70 percent of the above money, payable for the performance of specific tasks completed after 1987 and listed in Appendix 2 to the resolution, may be relocated. The remaining 30 percent must be available as bonuses to contractors involved in investments, provided that the planned deadline has not been exceeded. Those contractors who complete their work and leave the building site during 1987 will be able to receive the full amount of the bonuses they are owed.

3. In special cases, the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission is authorized to grant money for bonuses for the performance of tasks not contained in appendix 2 of this resolution. The money will be granted on the basis of opinions from the parent bodies of contractors, in concert with the parent bodies of the investors. The chairman may also grant this money in relation to other priority investments and tasks.

4. Council of Ministers Resolution No 14 of 23 January 1984 concerning government orders for the performance of selected investments will no longer be applied in 1987 to the topics discussed in Item 3. Paragraph 5 of this resolution should be applied to the distribution of the money to provide the bonuses discussed above.

Paragraph 82. The finance minister will set a maximum limit on rises in the building costs of premises in order to prevent an excessive rise in these costs.

Paragraph 83. 1. Financial and credits policy should encourage the return of equilibrium to the state's financial system, enforce efficient economic management, and accelerate economic development processes and the rational use of resources.

2. The above activity should slow down the rising budgetary expenditure, especially out of the central budget, and once more make the economy capable of financing needs out of earned resources.

3. Separate rules lay down basic financial-credits policy.

4. In justified cases, the minister of domestic trade and service, in concert with the finance minister and president of the Polish National Bank, is authorized to expand the sale of goods on hire purchase.

Paragraph 84. 1. The finance minister will regularly check the need the subsidize the production of goods and provision of services out of the central budget, and will cut these subsidies within the framework of prices policy and eliminate them in the case of mismanagement or bad quality goods and services.

2. By 10 December 1986 [year as published] repeat 1986, the finance minister will present the Council of Ministers with proposals on adjusting the prices of commodities subsidized out of the central budget and, at the same time, transferring subsidy accounts to the trade sphere, especially as far as artificial fertilizers, plant portection agents, and protein feed are concerned.

3. In 1987, the official prices of basic materials may be adjusted to meet changes in foreign currency exchange rates. However, these changes may not exceed the price increase indicators contained in Appendix 2 to this resolution. In export and import accounts, official prices should gradually be replaced by transaction prices.

4. The instruments of prices policy are defined in separate rules, which will be applied in accordance with the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. Using these instruments, the finance minister will ensure a greater supply of children's goods appropriate to the demand for them, making sure that the production of these goods is profitable.

Paragraph 85. 1. The chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Science and Technological Progress will, in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and relevant ministers, assess the performance of central Scientific and technological development tasks in the second quarter of 1987, and will present his finding to the Council of Ministers.

2. The director of the Office of Scientific-Technological Progress and Inventions, in concert with the chairman of the Polish Committee for Standardization of Weights and Measures and with the approval of the chairmen of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Science and Technological Progress and Planning Commission, will instruct specialized research units and teams to check the technical standard of electrical and chemical goods. The findings will provide the basis for undertakings meant to increase high-technology production and either ban or temporarily permit the production of materials and goods of a low technical standard.

3. The 1986-90 Socioeconomic Plan lays down the contributions payable by enterprises into the Technological-Economic Progress Fund according to their economic category.

4. The above plan also lays down the contributions payable by enterprises into the Central Science and Technology Development Plan.

5. Enterprises will pay contributions into the above two funds according to separate rules.

Paragraph 86. 1. The minister of foreign trade, in concert with the finance minister and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, will present by 30 November 1986 [year as published] draft changes to the functioning of the compensation account, taking into consideration payments from this account for trade in agricultural produce and food and the creation out of budgetary funds of the Agricultural Export Development Fund, which is at the disposal of the foreign trade minister.

2. The president of the Polish National Bank, in concert with the finance and foreign trade ministers, will prepare and introduce as of 1 March 1987 a system of buying and selling convertible currency (investment) accounts at the rate of exchange in force, with bonuses if this currency is bought from state economic bodies.

3. The foreign trade minister, in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and the president of the Polish National Bank, will:

1) Work out and present by 30 November 1986 [year as published] proposals concerning an experimental system of transfer ruble grants, taking into account the CEMA agreements concerning direct cooperation between enterprises.

Paragraph 87. 1. In 1987, uniform formulas will be used to a greater degree when calculating wages.

2. As of 1 January 1987, the finance minister will make it obligatory to calculate net sold production in terms of current prices and will establish rules for doing so.

3. There will be additional sums of money free from the tax imposed on supernumerary payments for all economic units if they increase their minimum base wages. These sums will be calculated by multiplying 550 by the average employment figure. There will also be additional sums of money for all economic units entitled to receive them under the terms of Chapter 5, sections 3a-3e of Appendix 3 to Council of Ministers Resolution 178/85 of 15 November 1985 concerning the 1986 Central Annual Plan. The sums payable will be calculated by multiplying the monthly payments granted in the final quarter of 1986 by average employment in the first three quarters of 1987, or in the final quarter of 1986 if employment falls in 1987. [paragraph continues]

The additional sums calculated in the above way are also payable to economic units that lost their entitlement to additional payments by the terms of Chapter 5, Item 3d, provided that average wages excluding bonuses out of profits did not rise by more than 17 percent in 1986. For economic units where actual wage relations in 1986 were below the national standard calculated on the basis of an assessment of wages, the minister of labor, wages, and social services, in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and the finance minister, will present to the Council of Ministers by 31 July 1987, suggestions concerning extra payments per employee, the amount of which would depend on how far below the national standard the wage relations in a given economic unit are.

4. The rules for calculating additional tax-free sums discussed in Item 3 are also applicable to the wages of those in the publishing business. However, for the purposes of calculating the tax-free bonus, average employment in this business is calculated by dividing the total wages of these persons by the average wage of the employees in a given economic unit. The resultant figure may be no higher than the number of people actually employed in publishing. Economic units where publications constitute at least 90 percent of their sold production may, with the approval of their parent body, include in the calculation of average wages of persons in the publishing business the average wages in other publishing enterprises governed by the same parent body.

5. For separate economic units that apply the threshold formula of calculating wages free of the tax imposed on supernumerary payments, the wage rises specified in Appendix 2 of this resolution are applicable in 1987.

6. Parent bodies are obliged to permit the economic units discussed in Item 5 to take full advantage of the possibility of extra pay free of the tax imposed on supernumerary payments. The rules governing this possibility are to be established by the minister of labor, wages, and social services, in concert with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission.

7. Economic units that charge tax on individual wages will receive tax-free sums of Z144,000 per year, plus the tax-free sums discussed in Section 3, points 1 and 3. Any additional sums over the year will be calculated by multiplying the sum payable to every employee by the appropriate number of months.

8. Economic units where wage increases minus the additional tax-free sums discussed in Item 3, points 2 and 3, royalties payable to authors and contractors, wage payments out of financial reserves, payments laid down by the rules governing inventions, and concessions earned by experts exceed 12 percent of average wages, will pay a surtax of 500 percent of this excess. Agricultural units will pay this tax out of wage increases granted during the 1986-7 economic year.

9. For economic units where -- by special decision of the minister of labor, wages, and social services -- average wages have been established as a basis for the settling of accounts, the 500 percent surtax discussed above will be applied if wage increases exceed 11.5 percent of average wages.

Chapter 8. Concluding Regulations

Paragraph 92. State administrative bodies, the government spokesman, and chairman of the Radio and Television Committee will see to it that this resolution on the central annual plan and the tasks stemming from it are publicized.

Paragraph 93. 1. Within 14 days of the commencement of this resolution's validity, the minister of material and fuel economy will present to units involved in production resources central balance sheets of basic fuels, materials, and forms of energy, which will be certified by the Council of Ministers and by the minister himself.

Paragraph 96. 1. In accordance with Article 19 of the 26 February 1982 law on socioeconomic planning (OFFICIAL GAZETTE No 7, Item 51, with subsequent amendments), state economic units will present the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission and parent bodies with reports on selected features of their own plans according to a method, deadline, and extent established by the chairman of the commission.

2. The above units will present suitable reports on their plans to the relevant fiscal chambers and offices and to voivodas. the reports for voivodas will cover matters of importance to the socioeconomic development, environment, and investments sphere of voivodships.

3. On the basis of these reports, voivodas will present to the minister of environmental protection and natural resources, in a way specified by him, basic date on investments by enterprises concerning environmental protection and the water economy, as well as data contained in local environmental plans.

4. Voivodas will present the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission with reports on selected features of 1987 voivodship annual plans by 15 March 1987.

Paragraph 97. 1. Ministers who are in charge of investors will present to the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission by 28 February 1987, according to separate rules, reports on investments by ministerial budgetary sections and on the investments activity of enterprises subsidized out of the central budget. In the same way, the boards of central cooperative unions will report on investments by cooperative enterprises supported out of the central budget.

2. On the basis of the above reports, the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission will adopt a stance vis-a-vis the actual extent of these investments and will present it to the relevant parent bodies, finance minister, and presidents of banks issuing credits to investors by 31 March, 1987.

Paragraph 98. 1. The president of the Polish National Bank, in concert with the minister of construction, land use management, and municipal service, and with the board of the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives, will establish no later than 1 month following the PPR Sejm's adoption of the 1987 credits plan the size of credits available for cooperative housing construction in individual voivodships.

Paragraph 103. 1. Those parts of Council of Ministers resolutions and Government Presidium decisions that clash with the 1987 Central Annual Plan are no longer valid.

2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission will inform the Government Presidium by 31 January 1987 of the resolutions and decisions that have lost their validity as discussed above.

Paragraph 104. 1. In this resolution, "ministers" also refers to the heads of central offices, and "voivodas" also refers to the mayors of Warsaw, Krakow, and Lodz.

Paragraph 105. This resolution is valid as of the day of its adoption.

'EXPERTS' REFUTE CURRENCY CHANGE RUMORS

LD131914 Warsaw PAP in English 1817 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 13 -- The strengthening of the Polish zloty cannot be achieved through the change over of currency, exports from the Polish Finance Ministry and the Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank of Poland) have told PAP in connection with rumours on this matter.

Stressing that of decisive significance for the Polish currency are the results obtained in market stability, production increase, greater productivity and elimination of waste, finance and banking, experts pointed out that the operation of change-over of currency would be too expensive and ineffective.

The denomination of money when certain shortages exist on the market would not heal the situation, they said.

They also called a pure nonsense rumours about the alleged printing of new banknotes.

"We are not printing new notes. Only from time to time new designs are introduced and these series are earlier announced," they said.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC PLAN FULFILLMENT MEETING

AU132101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, January 13, 1987 -- Met under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on January 13, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined the measures for the fulfilment of the plan for January and the preparation of conditions for the fulfilment of the plan tasks for the whole year of 1987.

The prime minister, deputy prime ministers and ministers reported the way how the plan tasks were fulfilled for the first decade of January and the measures they took for the integral fulfilment of the plan for January and for the first quarter of this year. Especially, the analysis covered the measures taken and the action for the achievement of the production contracted at export and of export as such.

In connection with these questions RCP general secretary took the floor.

Assessing that conditions are provided for the fulfilment at a high level of quality and efficiency of the plan provisions for the first quarter and for the second year of the current five-year plan, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for most resolute and responsible action to be taken in order to ensure right from the first month of the year, the integral, rhythmical fulfilment of the economic tasks stipulated in the plan for 1987.

In particular the RCP general secretary requested that every measure be taken for the fulfilment in the best of conditions of quality and in the time stipulated in contracts of the exportable production and for its delivery on time to the foreign beneficiaries.

The Executive Political Committee then examined the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the All-European meeting in Vienna on security and cooperation in the continent.

Examines CSCE Vienna Mandate

AU140925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2051 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/1/1987 -- In its meeting of January 13 the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP analyzed and endorsed the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the all-European meeting in Vienna on security and cooperation in the continent. The Romanian delegation shall actively promote Romania's position, the conception and orientations of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the need for the meeting in Vienna to debate and endorse real measures that should bring about actual progress in the building of a lasting system of security in Europe and, especially, in the achievement of adequate understandings on the path to nuclear and conventional disarmament, to consolidating the confidence and collaboration in the continent. At the same time, the delegation shall work for the promotion of Romania's proposals regarding the covenanting of new ways and means conducive to the expansion of commercial exchanges, of cooperation in production, of collaboration in science and technology, to the expansion of collaboration among all states in the continent.

Starting from the fact that in the first stage of the meeting attempts existed to divert the attention from the real problems that had to be debated, by mooting imaginary, side problems, including the so-called human rights issue, the false issue of nationalities, the executive political committee requested the Romanian delegation to firmly reject such attempts, to reveal their reactionary, diversionist character, to show that the promoters of such theories through which it is attempted to revive nationalist-chauvinist practices used in the past, actually pursue to divert attention from the unsettled grave problems in their own countries, regarding the securing of equal rights for all people, irrespective of nationality, to work, education, to free and dignified existence, to peace. In this spirit the Romanian delegation was requested to actively militate for the Vienna meeting to approach the problems that actually preoccupy the peoples of the continent -- disarmament, security, collaboration and peace.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated on this occasion as well Romania's determination to make her full contribution to the unfolding with positive results of the Vienna meeting and, in general, to the efforts for the promotion of the policy of disarmament and confidence, security, collaboration and peace in Europe and in the world.

RCP'S PANA RECEIVED BY TOGOLESE PRESIDENT

AU150804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0716 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Lome AGERPRES 15/1/1987 -- On behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm friendly salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness were conveyed to Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Togolese Republic, and to the Togolese people wishes of success and prosperity, an expression of friendly feelings.

Thanking, the Togolese head of state requested that a warm friendly salute, an expression of his feelings of profound esteem and gratitude, be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and power of work, and to the Romanian friendly people wishes of success and happiness.

The messages were exchanged during the call on Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, personal envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the festivities arranged in Lome on the 20th anniversary of the national liberation day of the Togolese Republic.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Mikulic, Nakasone Discuss Ties

AU142011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, have advocated a further advancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan in the economic and other spheres. They expressed the readiness of the two sides to invest maximum effort in this direction.

During an official exchange of opinions that began this afternoon in the Federation Palace in New Belgrade, bilateral cooperation was discussed the most.

Branko Mikulic expressed his pleasure at the first official visit of a Japanese prime minister to Yugoslavia and assessed it as a signigicant contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. Mikulic noted that political cooperation has been developing well and expressed his wish that this cooperation should advance and become comprehensive and substantive. However, he noted that economic relations lag behind good political cooperation.

The guest from Japan agreed with such statements. He spoke with great respect and admiration of the personality of President Tito, describing him as one of the greatest statesmen of the modern world. Prime Minister Nakasone stressed the great contribution of President Tito to the liberation of Yugoslavia and the preservation of its independence. I am particularly pleased, Nakasone stated, that Yugoslavia continues to follow Tito's road even after his death, which constitutes a great contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world.

Prime Minister Nakasone stressed the role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77. He said that Japan agrees with the strivings to establish contacts between the North and South and assessed that even the developed countries cannot attain prosperity without the progress of the developing countries.

Premiers Mikulic and Nakasone assessed that favorable opportunities exist for joint investment in the field of agriculture, tourism, machine-building and automobile industries, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and in other fields.

Nakasone proposed that a representative Japanese delegation should visit Yugoslavia and that it be composed of some 50 of the most important Japanese businessmen, members of the Economic Corporation of Japan. The initiative to examine the possibilities for founding a Yugoslav-Japanese bank was also mentioned.

The two premiers agreed that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan should be set on a long-term basis. It was said that good economic relations should be built into the foundations of good political relations.

The talks between Mikulic and Nakasone, in which their aides are taking part, will continue this evening. An exhaustive exchange of opinions is expected on current international problems.

International Scene Viewed

LD142149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan 87 -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met once more this evening to discuss current international problems.

Concern was expressed by both sides at the situation in political and economic relations in the world. It was assessed that there is a danger of entering a new phase in the arms race. For this reason, it was said, security should be sought in a policy of negotiation and agreement-reaching.

Both sides supported the continuation of the dialogue between the two great powers. The hope was expressed that the level of agreement achieved will be consolidated and that the great powers will take a further step in the direction of disarmament and the promotion of East-West relations. It was also stressed that peace is indivisible and that it is necessary to negotiate on all questions of security.

In the course of the talks it was assessed that peace and security are not the monopoly of the great powers alone although they have the greatest responsibility in this. The other members of the international community should also be included in the process of negotiation and agreement-reaching.

Mikulic and Nakasone also exchanged views on the situation in Asia, the activities within the framework of the CSCE, the crisis in the Middle East, and the Iran-Iraq war. It was concluded that no efforts should be spared to end the Iran-Iraq war and to find a solution to the problems of the Middle East.

The two premiers assessed that economic relations in the world are very bad and are threatening the stability of political relations.

The Yugoslav-Japanese dialogue will continue tomorrow.

Superpower Dialogue Urged

OW150323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 15 Jan 87

[By Hisako Yoshida]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 14 KYODO -- Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his Yugoslav counterpart Branko Mikulic Wednesday urged the United States and the Soviet Union to hold a fresh summit "as soon as possible" to break the stalemate in arms control talks, Japanese officials said.

"World peace is in peril," Mikulic was quoted as saying in calling on U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to resume their dialogue, broken off since the Reykjavik summit last October. Nakasone and Mikulic, who met nearly four hours over two rounds of talks shortly after Nakasone's arrival in Belgrade, also agreed on the urgency to ease the economic problems faced by the poor countries, Japanese officials said.

The strained superpower relationship has been a major preoccupation for Nakasone during his current four-nation European tour. During his previous stops in Finland and East Germany, Nakasone has also made similar pleas for Washington and Moscow to iron out their differences on nuclear arms negotiations.

In calling for eventual abolition of nuclear weapons, Nakasone stressed the necessity to pursue balanced reduction of nuclear arms between the two superpowers, Japanese officials said. Nakasone favored what Japanese officials described as a "step-by-step" approach on arms control talks, criticizing the "all-or-nothing" stance Gorbachev took in the Iceland summit meeting.

Nakasone, terming the North-South issue as important as East-West stability, explained Japanese efforts to help developing nations through special loans and funds worth 10 billion dollars Japan committed recently to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Mikulic said accumulated Third World debts have reached an "unbearable" level and there should be no further delay in holding a North-South dialogue. Yugoslavia itself has a 19 billion dollar debt owed to Western creditors.

The two rounds of talks took place at the State Palace, with the first round covering mainly bilateral matters and the second devoted exclusively to international issues. Mikulic accepted all proposals Nakasone made in the first-round meeting, Japanese officials said. The proposals include expanded bilateral ties in political, economic and cultural fields.

To expand trade, Nakasone pledged to send a high-powered economic mission to Yugoslavia in the first half of this year. Mikulic promised, as requested by Nakasone, to improve investment environment to expedite capital flow from Japan, Japanese officials said. In cultural exchanges, Nakasone proposed to send a cultural mission here and he also invited 50 youth and opinion leaders from Yugoslavia to visit Japan. The premier also extended an invitation to both President Sinan Hasani and Mikulic to visit Japan, according to Japanese officials.

Mikulic, speaking during a welcoming dinner party he hosted for Nakasone Wednesday evening, gave high marks to the two rounds of talks, saying they will help enrich the cooperative ties between the two countries.

Nakasone, the first Japanese prime minister to pay an official visit to the region, squeezed a flurry of official functions in between his Wednesday's engagements with Mikulic. Shortly after his arrival from East Berlin, Nakasone visited the grave of president Josip Broz Tito and paid a courtesy call on Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Yugoslav Parliament. Also, the Japanese premier received courtesy calls from Belgrade Mayor Aleksandar Bakovevic and Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Nakasone, accompanied by his wife Tsutako and nine Diet members from his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, travels to Poland Thursday evening, his last stop in Eastern Europe before returning to Tokyo on Saturday.

Nakasone Meets Assembly Leader

AU141811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the SFRY Assembly today and had talks with Ivo Vrandecic, president of the assembly.

Vrandecic informed the distinguished guest about the functioning of the assembly as the highest organ of social self-management and the highest organ of power in the federation. He also spoke about the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia, expressing his interest in advancing the relations between Yugoslavia and Japan, especially in the economic field. Vrandecic advocated a greater involvement of the developed countries in general in aiding developing countries, for, as he pointed out, the increase in the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries has a negative influence on the relations in the world.

Ivo Vrandecic expressed his conviction that a new chapter of relations between Yugoslavia and Japan is opening with Prime Minister Nakasone's visit, and he stressed the involvement of the SFRY Assembly in creating all the legal and other prerequisites for advancing all kinds of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Prime Minster Nakasone also expressed the interest of his country and government in the development of cooperation with Yugoslavia. He pointed to the nonaligned position of Yugoslavia and said that Japan, despite its different position, also strives for peace and cooperation between all countries of the world. Nakasone stressed that the cooperation of the two parliaments may also make a great contribution to the expansion of cooperation between Japan and Yugoslavia.

At the conclusion of the talks, Ivo Vrandecic presented to the distinguished guest the Grant Plaque of the SFRY Assembly, which is given to statesmen.

Before the talks between Vrandecic and Nakasone, Dr Mijat Sukovic, president of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber, and a group of delegates received a group of members of the Japanese Parliament headed by Takeo Fusimoto, member of the Upper House. The Japanese deputies are members of the official Japanese delegation visiting Yugoslavia. In the talks, they discussed the expansion of parliamentary cooperation and the further advancement of bilateral relations.

Nakasone Meets SAWPY President

LD142138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1957 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- [Passage omitted] Japanese Prime Minister and President of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone met today with Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Nakasone and Bucin underscored the readiness and the need for a further strengthening of the cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, as a significant component of the development of overall Japanese-Yugoslav relations.

Mikulic Hosts Formal Dinner

LD150015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone assessed in toasts at a formal dinner given by Mikulic for his high Japanese guest that their talks in Belgrade today had been positive, and confirmed mutual readiness to further develop Yugoslav-Japanese economic and other relations, and exert new efforts towards world peace and security.

The Yugoslav premier expressed the view that economic relations between the two countries can be promoted by developing higher forms of economic cooperation and stronger economic links on a long-term basis.

In his toast Mikulic set out the need to bridge the wide gap between the developed world and developing countries, pointing out the overindebtedness of the Third World and the drastic fall of raw material prices which further deteriorates their position. He pointed out the pronounced trade protectionism of the developed countries and said their lack of understanding for the problems of the developing countries could easily lead to the total collapse of the world economic system.

Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic said that developed countries set aside billions of dollars for armament, and pointed out the dangers carried by armed conflicts, the use of force, strained relations between the big powers and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Mikulic expressed Yugoslavia's firm determination to continue with the policy of President Tito, embodied in the nonaligned policy, which, as he said, a major part of humanity pursues today. "Today more than ever before -- the thesis on the interdependence of the world and the indivisibility of peace is being confirmed," Mikulic said.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone pointed out the significance of the United Nations organization in resolving problems of mankind, and expressed the opinion that progress in the area of transport, communications and information contributes to the unity of the world and the elimination of various barriers. Nakasone called for a spirit of coexistence, which, as he said, should be the spirit of the 21st century.

In their toasts, the two prime ministers underscored the significance of the visit of President Tito to Japan, and the visit of the Japanese crown prince Akihito to Yugoslavia, and also other contacts which, as they said, served to strengthen and develop relations between Yugoslavia and Japan.

Summit Host Offer

OW151255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 15 (KYODO) -- Yugoslavia's President Sinan Hasani said Thursday he is willing to host U.S.-Soviet summit -- if such a meeting can be realized -- on Brioni Island, north of Yugoslavia, Japanese officials said.

Hasani revealed his plan in talks with Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is here since Wednesday on the third leg of his European tour.

Hasani was told by Nakasone that he will convey Hasani's plan to top leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union if he has an opportunity to do so, the officials said.

During a one-hour meeting with Nakasone at the White Palace, Hasani urged the resolution of the pressing debt problems of developing nations. Yugoslavia has some 19 billion dollars of accumulated debts from Western creditors. Nakasone said efforts to promote understanding and dialogue will be needed to solve the economic difficulties of the developing countries.

Radio Comments on Visit

AU132051 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] The fact that Nakasone is the first Japanese premier to visit Yugoslavia is not only significant in itself, but also points to the importance of the forthcoming talks in Belgrade. These talks should confirm both countries' interest in the further promotion of a noticeable heightening in Yugoslav-Japanese relations in recent years. Dialogues have become more regular and frequent in these relations, while in the forthcoming talks readiness to improve, in a more significant way, the insufficiently developed economic cooperation should receive the necessary political encouragement. Thus, it would not be superfluous to say that this visit should set the entire Yugoslav-Japanese relations on a long term-basis, with particular emphasis on economic cooperation which will stimulate both countries to surmount more courageously the huge geographical distance.

Japan has become an important partner in the world through its economic strength, achievements, and potentials, a partner with a noticeable and understandable intention to involve itself politically in many spheres of world relations. By making a more and more dynamic appearance in the international scene, Japan has more and more refuted an old image of being an economic giant and a political midget, because economic strength is in itself an important political fact.

Japan's foreign policy orientation to establish wider ties in the world, in addition to its traditional contacts with its closest ally -- the U.S. -- and with Western Europe, stems from its understandable interest as a strong economy to seek markets and territories for cooperation and expansion. Today Japan is a country with the largest balance of trade surplus, about $80 billion, inflation of only 0.9 percent, and the largest net export of capital goods in the world.

There are some indications that in these new foreign policy accents outside its traditional alliances, Japan is approaching the problems of developing countries with more understanding, thus creating new possibilities for a new important sphere of cooperation. Undoubtedly, in connection with this, the guest from Tokyo will be interested to hear the host's assessments of the activities of the nonaligned countries after the Harare summit. Yugoslavia is also a useful partner when it comes to building bridges between North and South and listening to the requests of developing countries to bring the rich and the developing countries closer to talks. Because of all this, one should expect this visit by the Japanese premier to Belgrade over the next 2 days to produce a mutually beneficial as well as stimulating and inspiring exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations.

ARMY INTRODUCES PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER CONTRACTS

LD141444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1246 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army will soon have professional soldiers in its ranks. New provisions of the law on military service, besides general conscription, envisage categories of soldiers signing up for a specified period.

The Yugoslav Armed Forces will thus for the first time include professionals. On condition that they are capacitated for certain duties during regular military service, they will sign three-year contracts and be given ranks envisaged by law.

During the term of the contract, professional soldiers will be entitled to free accommodation and food, annual leave, social security, pay, and will enjoy all the rights pertaining to persons on active military duty for a fixed period.

After the expiry of their contracts, the professional soldiers may be promoted to the rank of junior or senior officers and take up permanent employment in the Armed Forces, provided they fulfill certain conditions and acquire professional qualifications.

Commenting on this novelty in the Yugoslav People's Army, the Zagreb weekly DANAS says in its latest issue that it is the consequence primarily of the rapid development of military technology and the new doctrine of warfare.

The introduction of professional soldiers in the Yugoslav Armed Forces is the result of a general trend noted in many countries in the early 1980s.

BRIEFS

1986 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Belgrade, Jan 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav industrial output in 1986 was 3.9 per cent higher compared with a year before, according to the final figures released by the Federal Statistical Office. A news conference here today was told that higher output had been registered in all republics and provinces, ranging between 7.3. per cent in Macedonia and 1.6 in Kosovo Province. The highest growth was achieved in iron ore production (22.1 per cent) and oil derivatives (14.5 per cent). Last year's commodity exports fetched ten billion and 305 million dollars, 1.6 per cent less than in 1985. But imports fell by three per cent to eleven billion and 757 million dollars, resulting in exports covering 87.7 per cent of imports, or roughly the same as the year before. The country's foreign trade deficit was slightly higher compared with 1985, amounting to a billion and 452 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 14 Jan 87 LD]